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U. S. Department of Agriculture

Robson Quality Seeds

1949

25th Anniversary

ROBSON SEED FARMS • HALL, N.Y.

12.20 SENECA BENDER

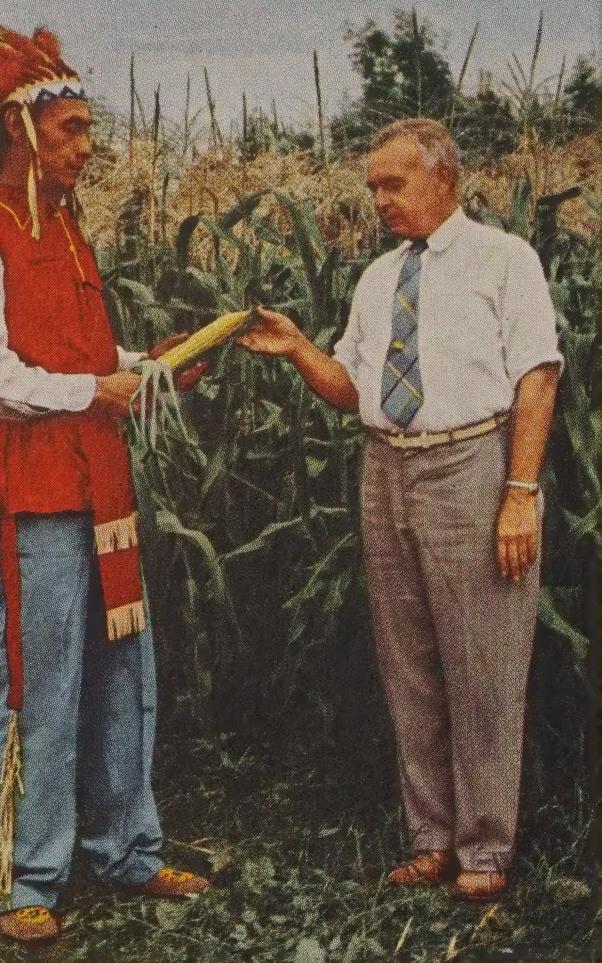
We remember a day many years ago, sitting on the porch of Mr. Bender's home near Albany, and hearing the old gentleman describe the original Bender Surprise muskmelon as he had bred and grown it. Each melon weighed from five to seven pounds and was well covered with a heavy netting. The orange-yellow flesh was thick, sweet and free from stringiness; the seed cavity was small.

This was the muskmelon that made Mr. Bender the most widely known grower of his time. Eventually, Bender Surprise passed to those who had different ideas as to what was the perfect melon. The size increased and quality went down until this once famous melon lost much of its public appeal.

At this point our plant breeders stepped in and taking Mr. Bender's specifications, as a pattern, developed the now very popular Seneca Bender.

For further description of Seneca Bender see page 25. Pkt. 20c; oz. 80c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.05; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$3.50; lb. \$6.00; 5 lbs. \$29.50; 10 lbs. \$58.50. Special Selected Stock Seed \$10.00 per pound.

A modern seed firm not only grows seed but continually, by breeding, aims to improve present varieties and create better ones. This requires careful testing and comparing of strains and varieties. The field testing of Seneca Bender Muskmelon is one of Gordon Jones' jobs. (See below)



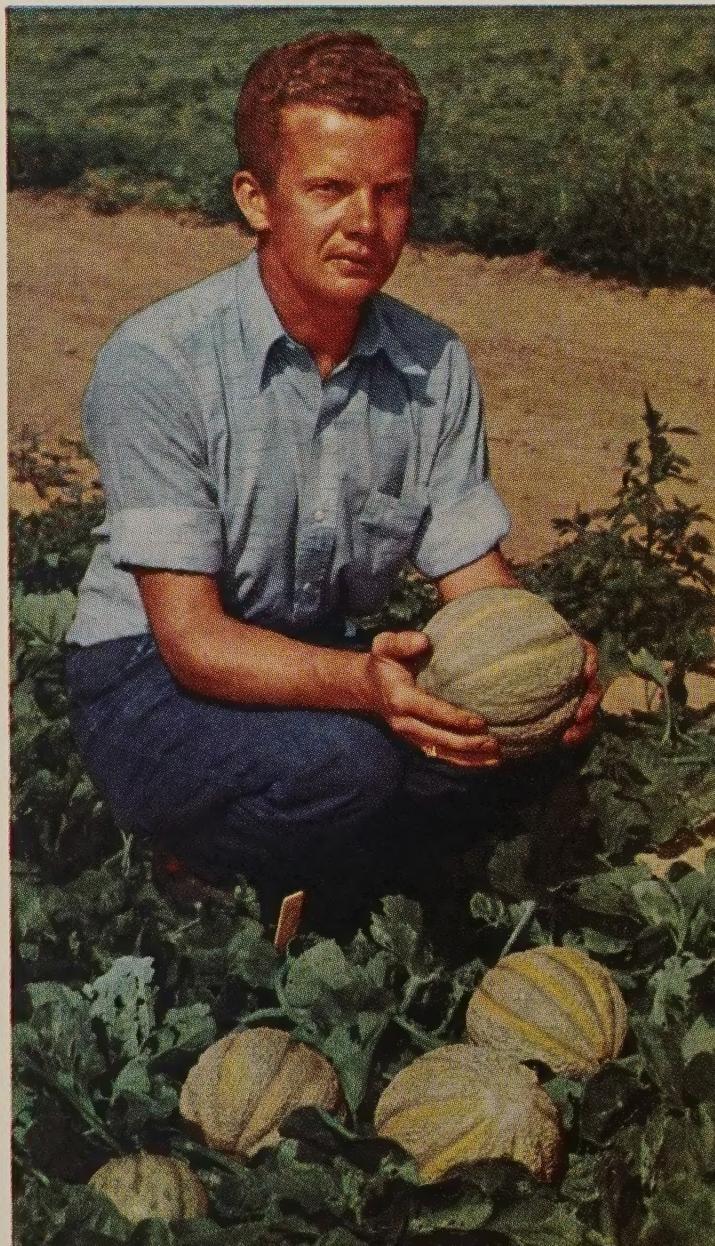
This past Fall we journeyed to the Tonawanda Reservation to share with Russell Hill and his family in the celebration of the harvesting of the first "Seneca Chief" Sweet Corn to be grown on the Reservation. Here we see Orson Robson being presented with the first ear as a token of appreciation.

SENECA CHIEF

It was very special seed corn that we had given to Russell Hill. This hybrid represented ten full years of the most careful breeding on Robson Seed Farms and has been named in honor of his tribe—Seneca Chief. Here is a sweet corn that has all of the good qualities of the old varieties combined into one hybrid. It is vigorous, productive, and widely adapted. The deep yellow kernels are tender and sweet—truly a great sweet corn named after a great people of our Finger Lakes region.

One hundred and seventy years ago General Sullivan led his army into the land of the Senecas. Here, within a few miles of the present Robson Seed Farms, his soldiers found fields of a new kind of corn. The green ears, when roasted on a ramrod, tasted sweet. This sweet corn had been developed and grown by the Indians for hundreds of years. Many of these soldiers were from New England; here and there one carried an ear or two home for seed. This is how sweet corn was introduced to the settlers.

Everyone enjoys sweet corn, and as we owe its origin to the Seneca Indians, it seems only proper that our new and better hybrid be named in honor of the people who gave us this outstanding vegetable, and that Russell Hill of the Senecas should be the first of his tribe to grow Seneca Chief. For further description of Seneca Chief see page 17. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 60c; lb. 95c; 2 lbs. \$1.85; 5 lbs. \$3.45; 10 lbs. \$6.45; 25 lbs. \$15.50; 50 lbs. \$30.25; 100 lbs. \$58.00.



Robson Seed Farms

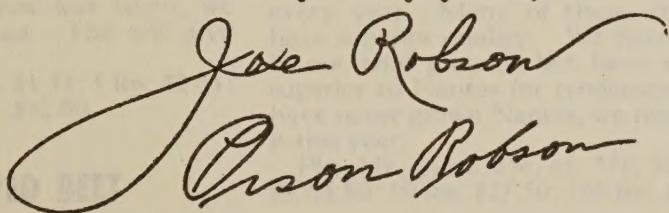
Hall, New York

TO OUR FRIENDS

Through the past quarter century the Robson Seed Farms has enjoyed a full measure of progress and growth. The area in seed production has grown from a farm of 130 acres to eight farms totaling over 1,000 acres. The catalogue has grown from a four page price list to a descriptive catalogue of 64 pages.

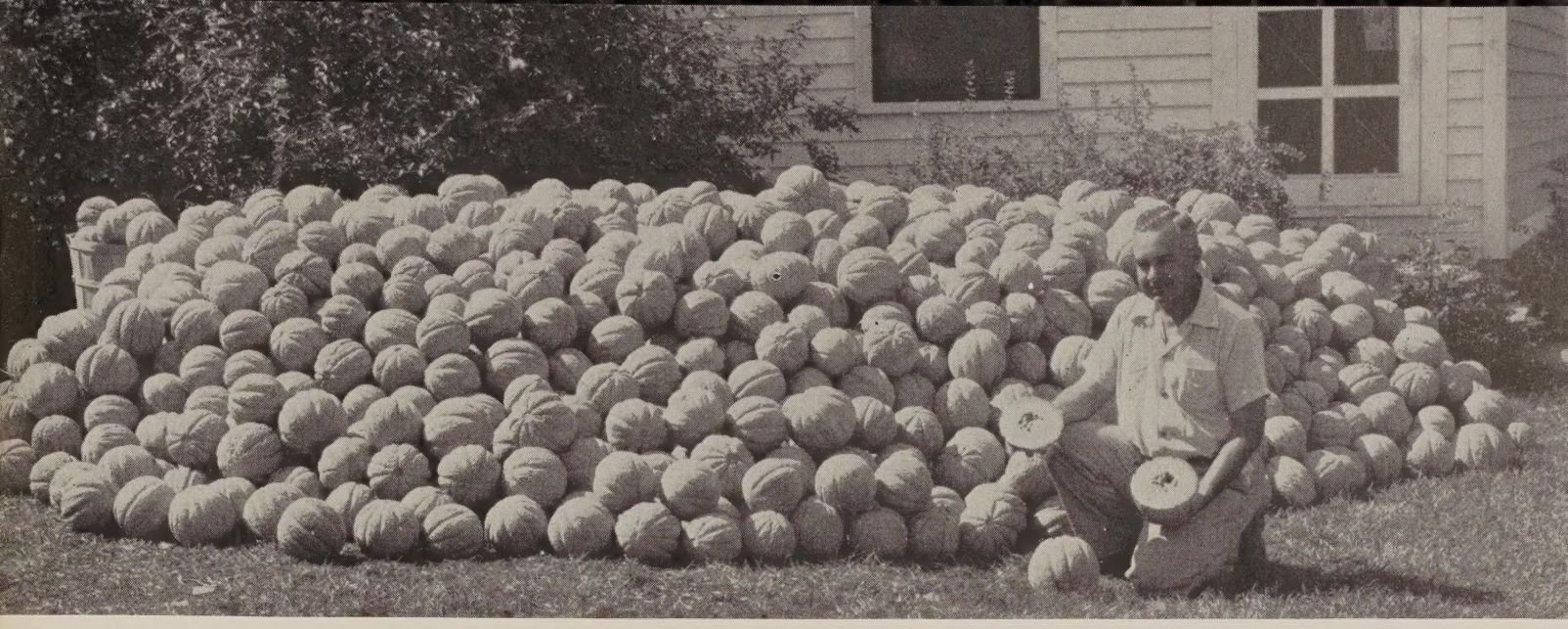
This progress and growth could never have been possible without the loyal support of the thousands of Market Gardeners, Home Gardeners, and Farmers who have, year after year, used Robson Seeds. We appreciate your good will and invite you to share with us in the celebration of our 25th Anniversary.

Very truly yours,



A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Joe Robson" on the top line and "Robson" on the bottom line, with a long, sweeping flourish connecting the two names.

January 1, 1949



All of our muskmelons are grown for seed in isolated fields—one variety on a farm. The melons are allowed to fully ripen before picking after which they are sorted for type and weight; only the perfect melons are cut for seed. Orson Robson has just finished sorting a pile of 200 bushels of Seneca Bender.

NEW AND OLD VEGETABLE VARIETIES THAT WE ESPECIALLY RECOMMEND FOR THE FARM AND GARDEN

20 TENDERGREEN BEANS

Best Quality Green Bush Bean

Every year new varieties of snap beans are introduced. Some are beautiful in appearance, others are resistant to certain diseases and some are recommended for long distance shipping.

These are important considerations to certain growers but to the gardener, eating quality is all important. We believe that the long, round, tender, stringless Tendergreen still stands at the top of the list as a green bush bean for the home and local market gardener. Tendergreen is also recommended as one of the best table freezing varieties.

Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40c; lb. 55c; 2 lbs. \$1.05; 5 lbs. \$2.35; 15 lbs. \$6.20; 50 lbs. \$19.25; 100 lbs. \$36.00.

31 PUREGOLD WAX BEAN

All-America Winner

Most yellow podded snap beans are inferior in quality to the green varieties; however, Puregold is the exception. Here we have a long, round, meaty bean that has tenderness and flavor. The only objection to Puregold is that it does not mature quite as early as Pencil Pod Black Wax. If you grow wax beans, we suggest that you plant both varieties. This will give you a long picking season.

Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 45c; lb. 70c; 2 lbs. \$1.35; 5 lbs. \$2.65; 15 lbs. \$7.10; 50 lbs. \$22.25; 100 lbs. \$42.00.

100 DETROIT DARK RED BEET

Best for Canning

Most home gardeners plan on using a part of the beets direct from the garden and canning the surplus. While Detroit Dark Red is not quite as early as some varieties it has far better color which makes it an ideal canning or pickling variety. Our special strain of Detroit Dark Red is noted for its uniformity and solid red color.

Pkt. 15c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$13.65; 25 lbs. \$33.50; 50 lbs. \$66.25; 100 lbs. \$130.00.

"Please send me your seed catalog again this year. It was so helpful to me last year and your seeds are wonderful!"
Jan. 26, 1948

Mrs. William Hartke
R. 2, Deerfield Ave.
Middletown, Conn.

261 SENECA DELICIOUS MUSKMELON

An Early Melon for the Home and Local Market

If you want a lot of 2 to 3 pound high quality melons that will ripen before frost, you should plant Seneca Delicious. The orange colored flesh is sweet and fine flavored but not firm enough to stand shipping long distances.

Pkt. 20c; oz. 80c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.05; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$3.50; lb. \$6.00; 5 lbs. \$29.50; 10 lbs. \$58.50.

262 SENECA BENDER MUSKMELON

An Improved Strain of a Well-known Melon

About all we can say that has not already been said on the inside of the front cover is that most of the best melon growers in New York State plant Seneca Bender.

Pkt. 20c; oz. 80c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.05; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$3.50; lb. \$6.00; 5 lbs. \$29.50; 10 lbs. \$58.50.

140 NANTES CARROT

Tender and Sweet

New varieties of carrot are being introduced almost every year. Many of these, the introducer claims, have superior quality. We have tested most of them in our trial grounds but have never found a carrot superior to Nantes for tenderness and flavor. If you have never grown Nantes, we recommend that you try it this year.

Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.60; lb. \$2.80; 10 lbs. \$27.50; 100 lbs. \$270.00.

198 MARKETER CUCUMBER

Has Wide Adaptability

Most vegetable varieties have certain areas in which they are outstanding but when grown under other conditions are disappointing. Marketer, on the other hand, seems to do well in all parts of the East. We have never heard anything but praise for Marketer as a slicing cucumber.

Pkt. 15c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.45; lb. \$2.50; 5 lbs. \$12.25; 10 lbs. \$24.00; 25 lbs. \$58.75.

Index on page 4



Seneca Dawn is the largest-eared early sweet corn in its season. Growers tell us that no matter how much corn is on the market, Seneca Dawn brings a real premium. You can plant Seneca Dawn early—it is cold resistant.

600 SENECA DAWN

The Large-Eared Early Sweet Corn

We still marvel how our corn breeders ever developed a hybrid that produced such an early corn with such a large ear on such a short stalk. There just isn't anything on the market like Seneca Dawn. The quality of this yellow hybrid is only fair but it tastes mighty good when you have the first corn in your neighborhood, and if you are a commercial grower you know that corn that beats your neighbor's brings the money.

Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.95; 5 lbs. \$3.55; 10 lbs. \$6.65; 25 lbs. \$16.00; 50 lbs. \$31.25; 100 lbs. \$60.00.

603 SENECA GOLDEN SWEET CORN

The Early Golden Cross for the North

Seneca Golden Hybrid follows Seneca Dawn by about a week, produces an ear about a half inch shorter than Golden Cross. The yellow kernels are tender and the flavor excellent. Seneca Golden is an early strain of Golden Cross and fills that period between the early and midseason varieties.

Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50c; lb. 80c; 2 lbs. \$1.55; 5 lbs. \$2.95; 10 lbs. \$5.45; 25 lbs. \$13.00; 50 lbs. \$25.25; 100 lbs. \$48.00.

606 SENECA CHIEF

The Sweet Corn Everyone Brags About

You have never tasted top quality sweet corn until you have eaten Seneca Chief. All we suggest is that you try it. See page 17. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 60c; lb. 95c; 2 lbs. \$1.85; 5 lbs. \$3.45; 10 lbs. \$6.45; 25 lbs. \$15.50; 50 lbs. \$30.25; 100 lbs. \$58.00.

440 HONEY CREAM WATERMELON

A Superior Melon for the North

Flesh as yellow as Jersey cream, as sweet as clover honey, and early enough to ripen in most sections of the North. On our farms we usually start picking Honey Cream the last week in August or the first of September.

Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.45; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.35; 1 lb. \$4.25; 5 lbs. \$20.75.

360 COMET RADISH

Very Attractive

Radishes in the home garden have the habit of becoming pithy before they can all be used. One way to avoid this is to make small successive plantings. Another practice that will help a lot is to sow Comet. It is a very attractive, round radish that doesn't seem to get pithy as quickly as other varieties.

Pkt. 15c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 70c; 1 lb. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$10.50; 100 lbs. \$100.00.

223 SLOBOLT

A New Lettuce

Slobolt, as its name implies, does not go to seed as quickly as the old varieties of leaf lettuce. If you grow for market Slobolt probably should take the place of Grand Rapids but if you are a home gardener we think you should stick to Black Seeded Simpson or Prizehead.

Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ 45c; oz. 70c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.55; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.70; 1 lb. \$4.50.



Think of harvesting peas like these in August or September. You can if you plant Wando Peas. Wando is very resistant to heat and will produce good crops even when planted late; also a fine pea for quick freezing.

503 WANDO PEA

The New Heat Resistant Pea

At last we have a pea that you can plant late and still get a good crop of high quality peas. Wando has been tested in our trial grounds for 3 years. In 1948 we made three plantings, the last of which was made on June 26th. An excellent crop was harvested September 3rd. Wando yields well and is one of the best varieties we have found for home freezing.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40c; lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$1.95; 15 lbs. \$5.00; 25 lbs. \$8.00; 50 lbs. \$15.25; 100 lbs. \$28.00.



John McFetridge was one of the first cabbage growers to test Seneca Danish Ballhead. He reports to us that in the many years he has grown Danish Cabbage, Seneca Danish is the finest he has ever produced. Here we see John in his field of Seneca Danish showing his son, "Sandy", what he considers to be a perfect type head.

642 ROBSON COPENHAGEN MARKET CABBAGE Fine Quality Early

A week later than Golden Acre but a little larger head (3 to 5 lbs.). The same tenderness and fine flavor that makes early cabbage so desirable. Robson Copenhagen Market is popular with both the home and market Gardener who appreciates the uniformity in size of head, the freedom from premature cracking and the good green color.

Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.55; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.45; 1 lb. \$4.50; 5 lbs. \$21.25.

652 SENECA DANISH BALLHEAD CABBAGE For Late Market Winter Storage

A distinct strain bred by us for those growers who demand a premium price for their cabbage. Seneca Danish Ballhead, a late Fall variety, is a vigorous grower, produces uniform, deep, solid heads weighing from 4 to 6 pounds suitable for the market or Winter storage. The leaf covering the top of the head shows a tinge of red sun color which adds to its attractiveness. All who have grown this variety are enthusiastic in praise of the appearance and high quality of Seneca Danish Ballhead.

Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c; oz. 70c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.05; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$3.25; 1 lb. \$6.00; 5 lbs. \$28.75.

ONTARIO POTATO Scab Resistant

Many of us have had the disappointing experience of digging what we expected to be prize winning potatoes only to find them covered with scab. Where scab is in the soil the only thing to do is to plant Ontario, the new scab resistant variety. Last season we grew 600 bushels of Ontarios per acre. A beautiful potato and a heavy yielder.

Peck (15 lbs.) by Parcel Post \$1.95, prepaid; 1 to 10 bags \$5.50 per 100 lb. bag; 10 to 50 bags \$5.35; 50 to 100 bags \$5.25, not prepaid.

550 YANKEE HYBRID SUMMER SQUASH More Squash Earlier

Records show you get twice as many fruits in the first ten days of bearing and if the mature summer squashes are picked, Yankee Hybrid will bear all Summer. Two or three hills will supply the average family and all the neighbors.

Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45c; oz. 65c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.85; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$3.00; 1 lb. \$5.50; 10 lbs. \$50.00.

561 SENECA BUTTERCUP Best Winter Squash for Freezing

A family size squash with a rough exterior but a heart of gold. You can depend on Seneca Buttercup to cook dry and free from stringiness. No Winter squash equals Seneca Buttercup in quality.

Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.25; 1 lb. \$4.10; 10 lbs. \$40.00.

409 GEM TOMATO New Early Variety

Gem was developed at the New York State Experiment Station to fit Northeastern conditions. A small plant that bears a lot of large, smooth, red-ripe tomatoes of high quality early in the season.

Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 65c; oz. \$1.05; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.05; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$4.75; 1 lb. \$9.00.

424 LONGRED TOMATO New Midseason Variety

A companion variety to Gem also from the State Experiment Station, Longred takes over when you have finished picking Gem, supplies the table and fills the cans with fruit juice that you can be proud of.

Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 65c; oz. \$1.05; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.05; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$4.75; 1 lb. \$9.00.

INDEX

VEGETABLE SEEDS

Asparagus Seed	5	Dill	20	Pepper	28
Asparagus Roots	29	Eggplant	21	Pieplant (Rhubarb)	29
Beans	1, 5-8	Endive	21	Pop Corn	19
Beets	1, 9	Fennel	22	Potatoes	3, 38-39
Broccoli	8	French Endive	19	Pumpkin	30
Brussels Sprouts	8	Gumbo (Okra)	30	Radish	2, 29
Cabbage	3, 10-12	Herbs	22	Rhubarb Roots	29
Cantaloupe	1, 25	Horse Radish Roots	29	Rutabaga	35
Carrots	1, 13	Kale	22	Sage	22
Cauliflower	14	Kohl Rabi	22	Salsify	31
Celeriac	14	Leek	22	Spinach	30
Celery	14	Lettuce	2, 23-24	Squash, Summer	3, 31
Chard, Swiss	31	Mangel Beets	22	Squash, Winter	3, 32-33
Chicory	19	Muskmelons	1, 25	Summer Savory	22
Chinese Cabbage	13	Okra	30	Sweet Corn	2, 15-19
Collards	19	Onion	26	Sweet Potato Plants	39
Collection of Vegetable Seeds	28	Onion Sets	26	Swiss Chard	31
Corn, Pop	19	Onion Plants	26	Tomato	3, 34-35
Corn, Sweet	2, 15-19	Parsley	31	Turnip	35
Cress	22	Parsnip	28	Vegetable Collection	28
Cucumber	1, 20	Peas	2, 27	Vegetable Oyster	31
Dandelion	21	Pepper Grass	22	Watermelon	2, 35

FLOWER SEEDS

Alyssum	51	Firebush	55	Pansies	57
African Daisy	53	Flowering Tobacco	56	Petunias	59
Ageratum	52	Forget-Me-Nots	62	Phlox, Annual	57
Aquilegia	62	Four O'Clock	53	Pinks	53
Asters	51	Foxglove	62	Poppies, Shirley	56
Baby's Breath	54, 63	Gaillardia	54, 62	Poppies, Iceland	64
Bachelor Buttons	52	Geum	62	Poppies, Oriental	64
Balsam	52	Gladiolus Bulbs	49	Portulaca	57
Calendulas	52	Godetia	54	Pyrethrum	64
California Poppy	52	Gourds	54	Salpiglossis	58
Calliopsis	52	Gypsophila	54, 63	Salvia	58, 64
Candytuft	52	Helichrysum	54	Scabiosa	58, 64
Canterbury Bell	63	Heliotrope	54	Scarlet Flax	55
Carnation	52	Hollyhock	63	Schizanthus	58
Castor Bean	52	Kochia	55	Shasta Daisy	64
Clarkia	53	Larkspur	54	Snapdragon	57
Cleome	53	Linum	55, 63	Spider Flower	53
Cockscomb	53	Lobelia	55	Statice	58
Columbine	62	Lupins	55, 63	Stocks	58
Coreopsis	62	Marigolds	55	Strawflower	54
Cosmos	53	Matricaria	63	Sunflower	58
Cynoglossum	53	Mignonette	56	Sweet Peas	60
Dahlias, Dwarf	53	Morning Glories	56	Sweet William	64
Delphinium	63	Nasturtium	56	Verbena	60
Dianthus	53	Nicotiana	56	Wallflower	64
Dimorphotheca	53	Nierembergia	56	Zinnias	61

FIELD SEEDS

Barley	42	Domestic Rye Grass	43
Beans, Soy	41	Grass Seed, Pasture	43
Corn, Field	40-41	Oats	42
Cornell Pasture Mixtures	43		

Pasture Mixtures	43
Potatoes	3, 38-39
Rye Grass, Domestic	43
Wheat	42

BERRIES

Blackberries	37	Raspberries	37
--------------	----	-------------	----

Strawberry Plants	36
-------------------	----

SUPPLIES

Aero Cyanamid	47	Grass Seed, Lawn	48
Arasan	45	Hand Sprayers	45
Arsenate of Lead	46	Hotents	44
Black Leaf 40	46	Hotkaps	44
Books	47	Inoculation Cultures (See Legume-Aid)	47
Bordeaux Mixture	46	Insecticides	46
Ceresan	45	Lawn Grass Seed	48
Copper Dust	46	Lead Arsenate	46
Crow Repellant	16, 44	Legume-Aid	47
Cyanogas	46	Nicotine Sulfate (See Black Leaf 40)	46
DDT Dust and Spray	46	Peat Moss	44
Dusters	45	Plant Bands	44
Fertilizers	24	Plant Protectors (See Hotkaps)	44
Fertile Pots	45	Plant Ties (See Twistems)	44
Floralife	60	Potato Fix	38
Fungicides	46		
Garden Stakes	44		
Garden Tools	45		

Pots (See Fertile Pots)	45
Rose Dust	46
Rotenone Dust	46
Seed Disinfectants	45
Seed Sowers	43
Semesan	45
Spergon	45
Sprayers	45
Sprays and Dusts	46
Stakes, Garden	44
Tobacco Dust	46
Tri-ogen	46
Trowels	45
Twistems	44
Vigoro	24
Weed Killers	47
Wood Veneer Plant Bands	44
Zerlate	46

ASPARAGUS SEED

Vitamins A b C G

1 oz. should produce 250 roots

Asparagus seed should be sowed in light soil 2 to 4 inches apart, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, in 15 to 24 inch rows. The seed is very slow to germinate and we have found it good practice to mix in a few radish seeds to mark the rows and make earlier cultivation possible. Roots may be transplanted either the following spring or left in the seedbed for two years. Apply 5% DDT for control of asparagus beetle.

See page 29 for asparagus roots and culture.

***7 MARY WASHINGTON:** The most popular rust resistant variety developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Mary Washington is a very rapid growing, heavy producing variety. The stalks are good size, deep green with purple tops, tender and delicious. The seed we offer is produced from selected plants of the original strain. Pkt. 25c; oz. \$1.15; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.35; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$5.25; lb. \$10.00.

BEANS

Beans should be planted after danger of frost and when the soil is fairly warm. Plant beans in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. apart, 1 inch deep and 2 inches apart in the row. Snap beans will give a continuous supply if planted every two weeks up to July 1st or 10th.

Late years the seed-corn maggot has been the cause of many poor stands of beans. This is a tiny maggot that lives in the soil and eats the first leaves as the bean sprouts with the result that the bean plant does not come up or is so damaged that it does not grow normally. Shallow planting in warm, moist soil insures a quick come-up and a minimum amount of damage.

A tiny insect known as Leaf-Hopper or frequently called thrip sometimes feeds on the young bean leaves turning them brown and stunting the plant permanently. This pest can easily be controlled by dusting with DDT. Later you may have to dust with Rotenone for the Mexican bean beetle. (See page 46).

GREEN BUSH SNAP BEANS

Vitamins a b c g

Pkt. will plant 20 ft. row

A 50 ft. row per person is usually sufficient for both table and canning

1 lb. will plant 150 ft. row; 60 lbs. will plant 1 acre

Tendergreen is still the most popular of all snap beans for the home garden and for good reasons. It is a fairly heavy bearer, the pods are round, very meaty, tender, stringless, and of excellent flavor. The general public is also recognizing the quality of Tendergreen. More Tendergreen is being canned, frozen and offered on our produce markets.

The long pods of Long Tendergreen make a good appearance but it is questionable if you get any larger yield. We believe the best quality flat-podded bean is Plentiful.

Supergreen, the new mosaic resistant All-America variety, is being introduced this year for the first time and should be tested under your conditions. It may prove better than Tendergreen.

The other green podded varieties listed below are largely for the commercial bean grower whose market demands a flat or semi-flat bean, or where it is necessary to ship long distances. Bountiful is still the most popular as a variety for long distance shipping. The 10-inch pods of Streamliner have eye appeal.

***20 TENDERGREEN:** 56 days. 65 seeds per oz. Plants large and productive. Pods 6 inches long, round, fleshy, dark green, stringless, and of fine quality. Seed mottled buff and purple. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. 55c; 2 lb. \$1.05; 5 lbs. \$2.35; 15 lbs. \$6.20; 50 lbs. \$19.25; 100 lbs. \$36.00.

21 LONG TENDERGREEN: 56 days. 65 seeds per oz. Pods 7 inches long, round, fleshy, stringless. As fine quality as Tendergreen. Seed mottled buff and purple. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 45c; 1 lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.55; 15 lbs. \$6.80; 50 lbs. \$21.25; 100 lbs. \$40.00.

22 ASGROW BLACK VALENTINE: 53 days. 81 seeds per oz. Plants large, erect, prolific. Pods $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, oval, nearly straight, dark green, stringless, good quality. Seed oval, solid black. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 45c; 1 lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.50; 15 lbs. \$6.65; 50 lbs. \$20.75; 100 lbs. \$39.00.

23 BOUNTIFUL: 51 days. 65 seeds per oz. Plants medium size; pods $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, broad, flat, light green color, slightly fibrous, only fair quality. Seed straw color. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. 60c; 2 lbs. \$1.15; 5 lbs. \$2.50; 15 lbs. \$6.65; 50 lbs. \$20.75; 100 lbs. \$39.00.

* Indicates best Home Garden Varieties

Our Tendergreen Beans are vigorous in growth, free from disease and fine in quality. Tendergreen is becoming more popular each year.



GREEN BUSH BEANS - Continued

24 STREAMLINER: 50 days. 65 seeds per oz. Plants upright, sturdy; pods 7 to 8 inches long, slim, flat, light green, stringless but only fair quality. Seed white. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 45c; 1 lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.55; 15 lbs. \$6.80; 50 lbs. \$21.25; 100 lbs. \$40.00.

25 PLENTIFUL: 53 days. 70 seeds per oz. Plants large, sturdy. Pods 7 inches long, flat, a little darker than Bountiful, stringless and far better quality. Seed black. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. 55c; 2 lbs. \$1.05; 5 lbs. \$2.05; 15 lbs. \$5.30; 50 lbs. \$16.25; 100 lbs. \$30.00.

30 SUPERGREEN: 58 days. 65 seeds per oz. A new mosaic resistant All-America green podded snap bean. Plants 15 inches high; heavy yielding. Pods long, slim, round, stringless and of high quality. Seeds longer and more slender than Tendergreen with slightly more brownish undercolor. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 45c; 1 lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.55; 15 lbs. \$6.80; 50 lbs. \$21.25; 100 lbs. \$40.00.

"You have the best seeds that I know of. I had good success last year with the Ontario Potatoes."

April 8, 1948

H. W. Pettit
Brocton, N. Y.

YELLOW BUSH SNAP BEANS

Vitamins a b c g

Pkt. will plant 20 ft. row
1 lb. will plant 150 ft. row
60 lbs. will plant 1 acre

(A 50 ft. row per person is usually sufficient)

Here again, as in the green-podded group of snap beans, the round-podded varieties seem to be growing in popularity on account of quality. We recommend both Pencil Pod Black Wax and Puregold Wax as quality yellow beans, Sensation for a long bearing season and Unrivalled as a flat-podded variety that is very attractive to the eye.

***31 PUREGOLD WAX BEAN:** 59 days. An All-America Winner. Plants are dark green, vigorous and very productive. Pods $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, round, slim, golden yellow. The flesh is tender and brittle—excellent in quality. In our trials it comes on a week or more later than Pencil Pod Black Wax and ripens over a long period. Seed white with a brown eye. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 45c; 1 lb. 70c; 2 lbs. \$1.35; 5 lbs. \$2.65; 15 lbs. \$7.10; 50 lbs. \$22.25; 100 lbs. \$42.00.

***26 PENCIL POD BLACK WAX:** 59 days. 88 seeds per oz. Plants large, stocky, vigorous, and productive. Pods 6 inches long, round, slightly curved, fleshy, golden yellow, tender, stringless and excellent flavor. Seed solid black. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 45c; 1 lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.55; 15 lbs. \$6.80; 50 lbs. \$21.25; 100 lbs. \$40.00.

27 ROUND POD KIDNEY WAX: (also known as Brittle Wax) 62 days. 78 seeds per oz. Plants large, erect, medium green, vigorous and productive. Pods 6 inches long, round, very slightly curved, deeply creasebacked, fleshy, medium yellow, stringless and very good flavor. Seed white with black eye. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 45c; 1 lb. 70c; 2 lbs. \$1.35; 5 lbs. \$2.65; 15 lbs. \$7.10; 50 lbs. \$22.25; 100 lbs. \$42.00.

28 SENSATION WAX: 55 days. 107 seeds per oz. Plants medium size and erect. Pods $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, round, slimmer than Brittle Wax, deep golden yellow and straight. Seed white with brown eye. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 45c; 1 lb. 70c; 2 lbs. \$1.35; 5 lbs. \$2.65; 15 lbs. \$7.10; 50 lbs. \$22.25; 100 lbs. \$42.00.

29 UNRIVALLED: 52 days. 145 seeds per oz. Plants dwarf, erect and stocky. Pods 5 inches long, fairly straight, thick-flat, light yellow, stringless when young but somewhat coarse in texture. Seed golden brown. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. 60c; 2 lbs. \$1.15; 5 lbs. \$2.45; 15 lbs. \$6.50; 50 lbs. \$20.25; 100 lbs. \$38.00.

Treat bean seed before planting with Spergon to help prevent rotting in cold wet weather.

See page 45



Capital letters (A) indicate high content of that Vitamin. Small letters (a) indicate limited amount of the Vitamin.

It has been a long time since we have had a wax bean worthy of an All-America Award. We suggest that you try Puregold.

BUSH LIMA BEANS

Vitamins a B C G

Large seeded Varieties: Pkt. will sow 10 ft. row
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. will sow 35 ft. row, 200 lbs. will plant 1 acre
 ($\frac{1}{3}$ this amount of seed is required if small seeded limas are used)

All Lima Bean seed is treated before shipment.

Lima beans are high in protein and when scalloped make a delicious meat substitute. In some sections of the country growing lima beans has been more or less of a gamble; some years they blossom but do not set well. The new Fordhook 242 seems to set pods even under unfavorable weather conditions and has proven to yield better than the old Fordhook. Baby Potato also yields well among the small seed varieties.

41 FORDHOOK: 75 days. 22 seeds per oz. Plants large and vigorous. Pods 5 inches long, straight to recurved containing three to five thick, plump beans. Seed greenish white. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. 60c; 2 lbs. \$1.15; 5 lbs. \$2.40; 15 lbs. \$6.35; 50 lbs. \$19.75; 100 lbs. \$37.00.

***40 FORDHOOK U. S. 242:** 75 days. 25 seeds per oz. Plants a little larger and more vigorous than Fordhook. Large straight pods contain three to four plump, thick, oval beans a trifle smaller than Fordhook but of finest quality. Seed white with tinge of green. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 45c; 1 lb. 70c; 2 lbs. \$1.35; 5 lbs. \$2.65; 15 lbs. \$7.10; 50 lbs. \$22.25; 100 lbs. \$42.00.

42 BURPEE'S: 75 days. 20 seeds per oz. Plants compact, erect, and runnerless. Pods $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long with 3 to 5 large flat beans. Seed creamy white. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. 55c; 2 lbs. \$1.05; 5 lbs. \$2.15; 15 lbs. \$5.60; 50 lbs. \$17.25; 100 lbs. \$32.00.

***43 BABY POTATO:** 70 days. 68 seeds per oz. Plants larger and more thrifty than Henderson. Pods $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long with three to four small, thick, bright green beans per pod. Seed white. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. 55c; 2 lbs. \$1.05; 5 lbs. \$2.15; 15 lbs. \$5.60; 50 lbs. \$17.25; 100 lbs. \$32.00.



Under some conditions it seems to be practically impossible to produce a crop of large bush limas. If you have had this trouble we suggest Baby Potato. It takes a lot of shelling but they do yield.

POLE BEANS

Vitamins B G

A woven wire fence makes an ideal support for pole beans, or you can use poles. Another way is to set posts at each end of the row; between them run a wire 4 to 5 ft. above the ground and another just above the row. Stout string run up and down between the wires will act as a support for the beans. If rows are long, additional posts may be required.

Many find that Early Leviathan Limas, blossoming over a longer period, yield much better than the bush limas.

Kentucky Wonder is probably the best known of any pole snap bean but we like Scotia better. It produces a smoother, straighter pod and holds in edible condition longer.

***70 EARLY LEVIATHAN LIMA:** 79 days. 25 seeds per oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. will sow 30 ft. row. Vine vigorous, strong climber, 6-7 ft. Pods 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, straight and containing 5 to 6 large, flat beans. Seed dull white. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. 55c; 2 lbs. \$1.05; 5 lbs. \$2.35; 15 lbs. \$6.20; 50 lbs. \$19.25; 100 lbs. \$36.00.

71 KENTUCKY WONDER SNAP BEAN (Old Homestead): 65 days. 80 seeds per oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. will sow 100 ft. row. Vine vigorous, 5 ft. Pods $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, round, curved, silver green, stringless when young. Seed buff, brown. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. 55c; 2 lbs. \$1.05; 5 lbs. \$2.20; 15 lbs. \$5.75; 50 lbs. \$17.75; 100 lbs. \$33.00.

***72 SCOTIA SNAP BEAN:** 72 days. 84 seeds per oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. will sow 100 ft. row. Vine $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 ft., very hardy; pods 7 inches long, round, smooth, green, tender and of distinctive flavor. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. 60c; 2 lbs. \$1.15; 5 lbs. \$2.45; 15 lbs. \$6.50; 50 lbs. \$20.25; 100 lbs. \$38.00.

DRY BEANS FOR BAKING

Vitamins B G

Our ancestors knew how to beat the high cost of living. They substituted beans for meat. Michelite is a new pea or navy bean bred for disease resistance, yield and baking quality.

The Red Kidney may be baked like Michelite or boiled and combined with meat in Spanish dishes. Some prefer to shell the Red Kidney before it is ripe and can the beans for winter use.

50 CERTIFIED MICHELITE (Michi-leet): 90 days. 150 seeds per oz. Pkt. will plant 50 ft. row. Plants small with short runners; three to four days earlier than Robust and resistant to Mosaic. Beans are small, white, smooth and very uniform in size and shape. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 95c; 5 lbs. \$1.80; 15 lbs. \$4.55; 50 lbs. \$13.75; 100 lbs. \$25.00.

51 CALIFORNIA RED KIDNEY: 100 days. 60 seeds per oz. Pkt. will plant 20 ft. row. Plants large, thrifty and runnerless. Pods $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches long. Beans large, red, kidney shaped. California grown seed is free from blight. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 95c; 5 lbs. \$1.80; 15 lbs. \$4.55; 50 lbs. \$13.75; 100 lbs. \$25.00.

"Used your seeds for the first time last season and they were far superior to any I had used previously. Baby Potato Lima gave me the highest yield of any lima I have ever planted—same holds true for Cubit cucumber, Prizehead lettuce, Yankee Hybrid squash. Ontario potatoes more than double my ordinary yield. I grew my first decent carrots with Tendersweet."

Dec. 30, 1947

T. J. Taylor
 325 Drexel Ave.
 Decatur, Georgia

SHELL BEANS

Vitamins B G

Pkt. will plant 30 ft. row
1 lb. will plant 150 ft. row
60 lbs. will plant 1 acre

Seneca Horticultural is used as a green shell bean to be eaten fresh, canned or frozen. Some of our foreign population remove the outside of the green bean and fry the cotyledons in olive oil.

***60 SENECA HORTICULTURAL:** 60 days. 66 seeds per oz. A new early strain of Horticultural or Cranberry bean. Plant upright, thrifty, without runners. Pods $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inches long, heavily splashed with carmine. Seeds large, pinkish-buff, mottled with red. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 45c; 1 lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.55; 15 lbs. \$6.80; 50 lbs. 21.25; 100 lbs. \$40.00.



EDIBLE SOY BEANS

Vitamins a B G

Pkt. will plant 30 ft. row
 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. will plant 100 ft. row

For many centuries the soy bean has been an important food of Northern China. The soy bean is high in protein and makes an excellent substitute for meat. During the past few years edible varieties have been developed suitable for our climate and taste. Edible soy beans are shelled and cooked as green beans in same manner as limas. Soaking the pods for a few minutes in boiling water makes shelling much easier.

81 BANSEI: 90 days. A few days later and taller than Giant Green, the plants grow erect, yield well. Beans glossy yellow, elliptical, of mild and pleasing flavor. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. 55c; 2 lbs. \$1.05; 5 lbs. \$1.95; 15 lbs. \$5.00; 50 lbs. \$15.25; 100 lbs. \$28.00.

Broccoli is one of the easiest crops to grow. It is at its peak of quality late in the season. If you don't want to bother with plants, just sow the seed in a row and thin out the plants. As soon as the center buds are ready for the table cut them. This will cause the plants to branch and form more heads.

BROCCOLI

Vitamins A b C G

Pkt. should produce 150 plants
1 oz. should produce 2,000 plants
Seed hot water treated

If started in greenhouse or hot bed April 1st and transplanted into open ground, broccoli will be ready for use the first week in July. Later plantings can be made in the open ground and either transplanted or thinned to 24 inches in the row. Rows should be 3 feet apart. Some seasons aphids are rather troublesome, especially on early crops. We think best quality heads are produced from seed sown about June 1st.

DeCicco is reported to be especially desirable for quick freezing. The center head should be cut out early. If this is done the side branches will develop larger and more uniform heads. You will have to watch broccoli for cabbage worms. These can be controlled by the use of DDT before the plants head, and Rotenone from then on.

***121 ITALIAN GREEN SPROUTING:** 70 days. Plants 3 to 4 ft. high, branching and vigorous. Center head large and compact. Fewer but larger side heads formed than on DeCicco. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.70; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.70; 1 lb. \$5.00.

120 DeCICCO: 60 days. Plants medium tall, light green and very productive. Heads cylindrical, compact, many formed on side branches. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 55c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.20; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$3.50; 1 lb. \$6.50.

1949											
JANUARY				FEBRUARY				MARCH			
Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	27	28	29	30	31
ROBSON SEED FARMS											
HALL - ONTARIO COUNTY - NEW YORK											
APRIL				MAY				JUNE			
Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	26	27	28	29	30
GROWERS of CERTIFIED FARM and GARDEN SEEDS											
JULY				AUGUST				SEPTEMBER			
Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	25	26	27	28	29
1000 ACRES IN THE HEART OF THE FINGER LAKES											
OCTOBER				NOVEMBER				DECEMBER			
Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	25	26	27	28	29

Your copy of our 1949 calendar (14 x 17 inches) shows all the months at a glance; each day numbered. Just the calendar for the barn, office and home. Free for the asking.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Vitamins b C g

Pkt. should produce 150 plants
1 oz. should produce 1,000 plants
Seed hot water treated
Culture same as Broccoli

***130 LONG ISLAND IMPROVED DWARF:** 90 days. Plant dwarf, compact, 20 inches tall, and very uniform. Stem well covered with firm, round, tiny cabbage-like heads which mature in succession. Light freezes improve the quality. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 95c; oz. \$1.40; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$4.05; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$6.25; 1 lb. \$12.00.



In our beet breeding nursery each row is grown from the seed of a single plant. In the Fall these rows are harvested and only the best rows are saved for future breeding and seed production. Here Orson carefully judges each row of Detroit Dark Red Beets and Bob Strosnider takes notes.

TABLE BEETS

Vitamins b c g

Pkt. will sow 20 ft. row
1 oz. will sow 100 ft. row
8-10 lbs. will sow 1 acre

Beets can be sowed as early as the soil can be worked or they can be started inside and transplanted as soon as you can get on the ground. Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ inch apart, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in rows 12 to 18 inches apart. Thin seedlings to $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches depending on what size beets are wanted. For continuous harvest, plant at three week intervals to August 1st.

If you are planning on canning beets, better use Detroit Dark Red. The color is more uniform throughout the beet. If you want a bunching or table beet, Early Wonder or Crosby are desirable. In some localities where the beet tops are used for greens, Green Top Bunching is used extensively. Beets for greens are usually grown in the greenhouse during the Winter months.

Have you ever tried transplanted beets? Start them in a cigar box in the house and transplant as soon as the ground can be worked. It is surprising how soon you will have beets ready to eat.

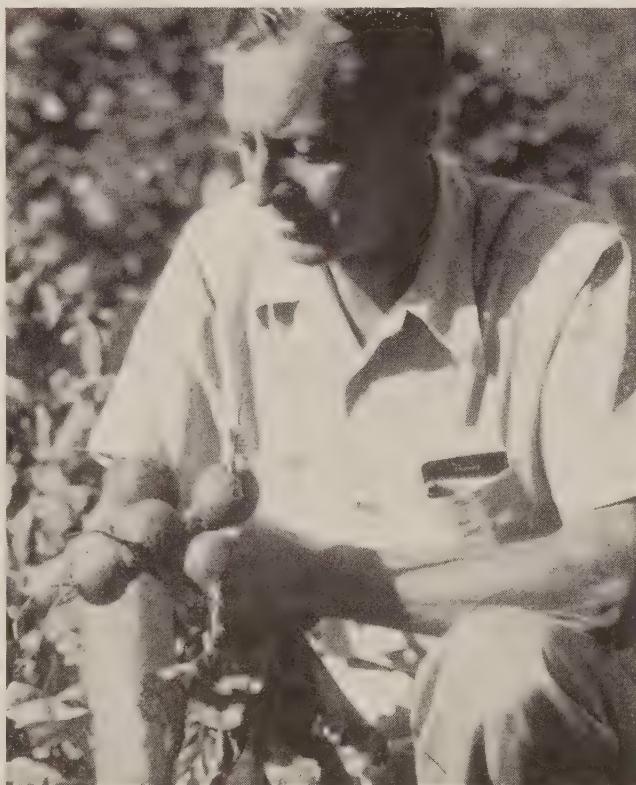
***100 DETROIT DARK RED:** 68 days. Tops tall, leaves green tinged with red. Roots globe-shaped, symmetrical with small collar and taproot. Interior color deep blood-red without white areas or rings. Pkt. 15c; 1 oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 90c; 1 lb. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$13.65; 25 lbs. \$33.50; 50 lbs. \$66.25; 100 lbs. \$130.00.

101 EARLY WONDER (Tall top strain): 65 days. Tall, upright, green tops tinged with red. Roots flattened globe shape with small collar and taproot. Interior color deep crimson-red zoned with a lighter shade. Pkt. 15c; 1 oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$15.15; 25 lbs. \$37.25; 50 lbs. \$73.75; 100 lbs. \$145.00.

102 CROSBY: 60 days. Tops short but strong. Roots flattened globe shape with small collar and taproot. Interior color bright vermillion-red with lighter zoning. Pkt. 15c; 1 oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$15.15; 25 lbs. \$37.25; 50 lbs. \$73.75; 100 lbs. \$145.00.

103 GREEN TOP BUNCHING: 60 days. Tops medium size, grayish green that does not turn red or brown in fall. Roots round, smooth, slightly flattened when mature. Flesh bright blood-red with distinct light zoning; finer and less fibre than most bunching beets. Pkt. 15c; 1 oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$15.15; 25 lbs. \$37.25; 50 lbs. \$73.75; 100 lbs. \$145.00.

104 BEETS FOR GREENS: A rapid growing, large topped variety especially suited to the production of beet greens. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 85c; 1 lb. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$12.65; 25 lbs. \$31.00; 50 lbs. \$61.25; 100 lbs. \$120.00.



Much of our seed is now being field tested during the Winter. We have two locations in Florida where we are carrying on this work—one on muck, the other on upland. These Detroit Dark Red Beets were grown last Winter to check the seed to be distributed for planting in the North.



Robson Cabbage seed is packed in $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 lb. sealed tin containers. This protects the seed from changes in humidity which lower germination and protects against loss from insects, rodents and damage in shipment.

CABBAGE

Vitamins b C g

Pkt. should produce 200 plants

Lb. should produce 25,000 plants

Seed hot water treated

For early crops of early varieties, seed may be sown inside from February 15th to March 15th. For the main crop, the seed should be sown in the open April 15th to May 15th. Transplanting distances should vary from 18 to 24 inches in the row, depending on the size of the mature heads. Rows should be 30 to 36 inches apart.

The green cabbage worms and aphids can do a lot of damage to cabbage but fortunately the worms are easily killed by DDT which also is at least a partial control for the aphids. Black Leaf "40" will take care of those that are left. You need not worry about DDT poisoning if the outside leaves are removed from the head as the cabbage head develops from the inside.

EARLY CABBAGE VARIETIES

These varieties are suitable for the home garden, market garden and early shipping. The heads are small and yield in tons per acre light when compared with the midseason varieties. Special Golden Acre is a choice strain of this early variety developed by the originator of Golden Acre. Robson Early Copenhagen Market has been bred for earliness, uniformity and quality. We especially recommend Green Acre as a second-early market variety. The foliage is darker and the heads hold in market condition longer than Golden Acre.

641 SPECIAL GOLDEN ACRE: 63 days. A special selected early strain of Golden Acre that is bred to meet the demands of the most particular market garden trade. Heads are very uniform in size, shape and time of maturity. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.70; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.70; 1 lb. \$5.00; 5 lbs. \$23.75.

640 GREEN ACRE: 75 days. An especially good market strain in which plant and head are deeper, more attractive shade of green than Copenhagen Market. Slightly later maturing than Golden Acre, with plants a trifle larger and more upright leaf growth. Valuable for shipping because of its fresh appearance when marketed. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.70; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.70; 1 lb. \$5.00; 5 lbs. \$23.75.

"A word of praise for your Seneca Chief Hybrid Sweet Corn—never have I had a hybrid that could compete with the old Golden Bantam before. I even like it better in freezing."

Oct. 26, 1948

R. N. Westover
Oxford, N. Y.

***642 ROBSON EARLY COPENHAGEN MARKET:** 68 days. Plant small size, short stemmed and compact allowing close planting. Heads round, firm, 3 to 5 lbs. and of excellent quality. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.55; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.45; 1 lb. \$4.50; 5 lbs. \$21.25.



Have you ever noticed that crops grown by some growers are always in demand? It isn't all luck; these growers purchase top grade seed. A cabbage crop like this, grown from Robson Seed, sells itself.



Many of us know Howard Turnbull as one of the best farmers in Ontario County. His son, Reed, who is gradually assuming the responsibilities of the farm is planning on increasing the acreage of Early Seneca this coming year. It is a good market cabbage in years of high prices and an early "kraut" variety ready when the buyers are looking for cabbage.

MIDSEASON CABBAGE VARIETIES

These are primarily grown for the home table and sauerkraut as the heads when mature are too large for most fresh markets; however, we have found that Early Seneca heads up solid and can be marketed when the heads are medium size, green and attractive.

643 ROBSON EARLY SENECA: 80 days. Plant large, spreading, with short stem. Forms solid 4 to 6 lb. round heads suitable for fresh market or if left will continue to grow with a minimum of splitting to 8 to 10 lb. heads suitable for kraut. Ribs are narrow and flesh is tender and sweet. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.70; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.70; 1 lb. \$5.00; 5 lbs. \$23.75.

645 GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN: 85 days. Plant a little smaller and earlier than Large Late Copenhagen. Head round, very solid, weighs 8 to 10 lbs. The standard "kraut" cabbage in areas where yellows is not a factor. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.55; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.45; 1 lb. \$4.50; 5 lbs. \$21.25.

644 LARGE LATE COPENHAGEN: 90 days. Plant large, spreading. Heads round, solid, weighing 10 to 12 lbs. when mature. Large Late Copenhagen is primarily a "kraut" variety, being too large for the fresh market. Requires fairly long season to mature. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.70; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.70; 1 lb. \$5.00; 5 lbs. \$23.75.

RED AND PURPLE CABBAGE

Red Acre is a small head suitable for early local markets. Mammoth Rock Red is a variety that keeps in winter storage only fairly well, and is largely grown for fall processing where a heavy tonnage of large heads is wanted.

Our Red Danish Ballhead is intermediate in size, well adapted to the shipping market, is uniform in size, dark in color and keeps well in storage.

646 RED ACRE: 74 days. Plant small, compact, short-stemmed. Heads 3 to 5 lbs., deep red, round and solid but not as uniform in size and shape as it might be. Early and holds well without splitting. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c; oz. 70c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.05; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$3.25; 1 lb. \$6.00; 5 lbs. \$28.75.

648 RED DANISH BALLHEAD: 100 days. Smaller plant than Mammoth Red Rock; stem medium length; heads 4 to 6 lbs., round, flattened at top, solid, purplish-red. Excellent storage variety. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45c; oz. 65c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.85; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$3.00; 1 lb. \$5.50; 5 lbs. \$26.25.

647 MAMMOTH ROCK RED: 100 days. Plant large and vigorous. Head round to slightly flattened, 7 to 8 lbs. Color deep purplish red. Used for pickling and cole slaw. A fairly good storage variety. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.70; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.70; 1 lb. \$5.00; 5 lbs. \$23.75.

All our Cabbage is hot water treated according to specifications of the N. Y. S. College of Agriculture. This treatment protects against seed borne diseases such as black rot.

"Your 12 lbs. of Seneca Chief corn was the best I have ever grown. It was praised by all who purchased it from me. Many including myself believe it to be the best corn we have ever tasted. It will be my main crop this year. In spite of bad weather last year it made a good stand compared to any of the other varieties."

Jan. 22, 1948

Paul Cumming
1051 Oliver St.
North Tonawanda, N. Y.



The Rice and Tichenor farm near Geneva specializes in the production of Danish Ballhead Cabbage. They own their own cabbage storage and must have a uniform, medium size head that keeps well. They have found Seneca Danish Ballhead meets these requirements better than other strains. This is the type of head "Bill" Tichenor likes.

LATE CABBAGE VARIETIES

These are the varieties commonly referred to as winter storage varieties. The heads of "Danish" or "Ballhead" varieties are not as tender in quality as the early varieties but are very attractive in appearance and keep well in storage. Savoy is a type of winter cabbage that has become popular with those who have tried it. Chieftain Savoy is excellent both in salads and cooked. We suggest you try it.

***652 SENECA DANISH BALLHEAD:** 95 days. A new and superior strain of Danish Ballhead developed on our farms and released for trial to commercial growers in 1947. Seneca Danish is very vigorous; has a medium short stem and is outstanding in yield and quality. The heads are very solid, uniform, average about 5 to 6 pounds in weight and show a very attractive bloom on the top leaf of the head; a little earlier than Robson Danish Ballhead. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c; oz. 70c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.05; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$3.25; 1 lb. \$6.00; 5 lbs. \$28.75.

649 ROBSON DANISH BALLHEAD: 100 days. Our regular strain of Danish Ballhead bred on our farms in New York State especially for New York and adjoining states. Plant vigorous, medium short-stem. Head round, slightly flattened at top, weighs 4 to 6 lbs., very solid and stores exceptionally well. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.70; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.70; 1 lb. \$5.00; 5 lbs. \$23.75.

651 PENN STATE BALLHEAD: 110 days. A very uniform strain of Danish Ballhead developed by Dr. C. E. Meyers of Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture. Plant medium size with short stem. Heads are flattened globe shape and very solid. Penn State is a little later than Robson Danish Ballhead and under unfavorable growing conditions is inclined to produce small heads. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.70; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.70; 1 lb. \$5.00; 5 lbs. \$23.75.

***653 CHIEFTAIN SAVOY:** 90 days. Plant medium size, short-stemmed and compact. Heads medium large, thick, flat, rounded on top, flat at base, much more firm than other savoyed varieties. The leaves of the head are heavily wrinkled or savoyed. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45c; oz. 65c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.85; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$3.00; 1 lb. \$5.50; 5 lbs. \$26.25.

All our Cabbage Seed is hot water treated according to specifications of the N. Y. S. College of Agriculture. This treatment protects against seed borne diseases such as black rot.

YELLOWS RESISTANT CABBAGE

These varieties have been bred for resistance to the cabbage disease known as yellows. They do not produce quite as uniform heads as the other cabbage varieties and we only advise their use where soil is known to be infected with yellows.

Marion Market is the most popular of these varieties. Not only is it better adapted to various types of marketing but it is the oldest and most uniform of all the yellows resistant varieties.

654 YELLOWS RESISTANT GOLDEN ACRE: 65 days. A Golden Acre type from Denmark into which yellows resistance has been bred. Plant small and compact. Head medium small, round and fairly uniform. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.70; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.70; 1 lb. \$5.00; 5 lbs. \$23.75.

***655 MARION MARKET:** 80 days. A resistant Copenhagen Market maturing between Early Copenhagen and Large Late Copenhagen. The most uniform of the yellows resistant varieties. Plant medium size; head resembles Copenhagen but is larger, weighing 4 to 8 lbs. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.70; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.70; 1 lb. \$5.00; 5 lbs. \$23.75.

656 WISCONSIN ALLSEASON: 95 days. Plant large and spreading. Head large, deep, flat, weighing 9 to 10 lbs. One of the latest maturing so-called "Domestic" varieties. Largely used for "Kraut". Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.55; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.45; 1 lb. \$4.50; 5 lbs. \$21.25.

CARROTS

Vitamins A b c g

Pkt. will sow 25 ft. row
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. will sow 200 ft. row
 $1\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. will sow 1 acre

To produce long, smooth carrots, the soil must be loose, free from stones and worked deep. Carrot seed is small and should be sown shallow, preferably after a rain. Sow seed thinly and thin carrots to 2-3 inches. Rows may be from 12 to 30 inches apart depending on type of tool used in cultivation. Carrots may be sown from early spring to July 15th.

Red Cored Chantenay and Long Chantenay are canning, baby food, and soup varieties. Hutchinson is a large variety grown chiefly in New England and Long Island. Imperator is the long, slender carrot from California. Under most conditions it is rather disappointing when grown in the East. Morse's Bunching, and Supreme Half Long are the best for bunching, Nantes and Tendersweet are popular garden varieties.

Most commercial carrot growers are now controlling weeds by spraying with dry-cleaning solution. Insects are usually not a serious factor in growing carrots.

142 RED CORED CHANTENAY: 70 days. Tops tall and strong. Roots deep reddish-orange, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick at shoulder, tapered, stump-rooted. The core is almost the same color as the flesh which gives it the name Red Cored. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$2.10; 10 lbs. \$20.50; 100 lbs. \$200.00.

143 LONG CHANTENAY: 70 days. Similar to Red Cored Chantenay but about one inch longer and only 75% red cored. This added length means more tonnage per acre and adds to the attractiveness of the carrot as a market variety. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.20; lb. \$2.00; 10 lbs. \$19.50; 100 lbs. \$190.00.

145 SUPREME HALF LONG: 75 days. An improved Danvers Half Long. Roots 6 to 7 inches long, about 2 inches in diameter at the shoulder tapering to a half stump. Exterior smooth and of excellent color. Flesh tender, sweet and of fine flavor. Core small and of the same deep color as the flesh. A fine bunching variety. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.35; lb. \$2.30; 10 lbs. \$22.50; 100 lbs. \$220.00.

141 MORSE'S BUNCHING: 77 days. Tops short, strong and well suited to bunching. Roots $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 8 inches long, almost cylindrical, shoulder rounded, and stump-rooted. Flesh bright orange. 75% to 80% coreless. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.55; lb. \$2.65; 10 lbs. \$26.00; 100 lbs. \$255.00.

147 TENDERSWEET: 70 days. Root 8 to 10 inches long, tapering slightly from a 2 inch shoulder to a blunt end. Skin is smooth and rich orange-scarlet in color. Flesh fine-grained, tender, orange in color including core. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.60; lb. \$2.80; 10 lbs. \$27.50; 100 lbs. \$270.00.

144 IMPERATOR: 77 days. Tops medium length and strong. Roots slightly tapered $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across shoulder by 8 inches long. Flesh is fine-grained and tender. Requires loose soil to develop long, smooth roots. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$2.35; 10 lbs. \$23.00; 100 lbs. \$225.00.

146 HUTCHINSON: 80 days. A very large carrot grown mainly in New England and on Long Island. Root 10 to 12 inches long by two inches in diameter at shoulder, nearly cylindrical. Roots deep orange with green shoulder. Flesh is deep orange. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.60; lb. \$2.75; 10 lbs. \$27.00; 100 lbs. \$265.00.



We have tested a lot of carrot varieties but still believe Nantes is the best carrot for the home garden. The high quality has also made Nantes popular on many markets.

★140 NANTES: 68 days. Tops small but strong. Roots bright orange, 6 to 7 inches long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick, cylindrical, stump-rooted. Flesh bright orange, sweet and tender. Core inconspicuous. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.60; lb. \$2.80; 10 lbs. \$27.50; 100 lbs. \$270.00.

CHINESE CABBAGE

Vitamins A b C g

Pkt. should produce 150 plants
 1 oz. should produce 2,000 plants
 Seed hot water treated

Grown chiefly as a fall crop. If grown in summer, the plant is apt to go to seed before heading. Sow seeds from July 1st to August 1st in rows 18 to 24 inches apart. Thin seedlings to 15 inches apart.

★671 MICHIHLI: 75 days. A new improved strain of Chihli. The plants are slightly larger and more uniform in growth. The heads are 18 to 20 inches long tapering from a four inch base, very compact, white tinted with green, excellent quality. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c; oz. 70c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.05; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$3.25; lb. \$6.00.

Planted a small block of your Hybrid Hulless Pop Corn two summers ago. It pops into delicious white, tasty bits almost to the last kernel.
 April 10, 1948

Harold B. Milward,
 Newfane, N. Y.

CAULIFLOWER

Vitamins b C g

Pkt. should produce 50 plants
1 oz. should produce 2,000 plants
Seed hot water treated

For an early crop, sow inside February 15th to March 15th. Transplant into flats and put out in field in 3 ft. rows 24 to 28 inches in the row. For late crop, sow seed out-of-doors in middle of May and transplant into field about July 1st. As soon as heads begin to form, draw the leaves over and tie them together for protection against rain and sun.

Super Snowball is only used for the early crop and does well only under certain conditions. Snowball, Perfected Strain, Improved Holland Erfurt, and Snowdrift are grown for the main crop. In some areas one variety is favored while in another area one of the others predominates. We suggest that you plant the one that is commonly grown in your area.

Worms and thrip are controlled on cauliflower with DDT.

170 SUPER SNOWBALL: 57 days. Plants medium height with waved, crumpled leaves that bend outward at tips. Inner leaves cover the head well. Heads of good depth, solid, ivory white, and of fine quality. Only suitable for areas having a short growing season. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.50; oz. \$3.15; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$10.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$18.75; lb. \$37.00.

172 IMPROVED HOLLAND ERFURT: 67 days: A very popular variety in Eastern New York. Plants medium height and thrifty. Heads large, exceptionally white, well protected by inner folding leaves. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.30; oz. \$2.95; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$9.75; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$17.25; lb. \$34.00.

173 SNOWDRIFT OR WHITE MOUNTAIN: 67 days. Very similar to Improved Holland Erfurt. Plants are sturdy with large leaves. Heads large, deep, closely packed and pure white. This variety is well named. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.30; oz. \$2.95; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$9.75; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$17.25; lb. \$34.00.

***171 SNOWBALL PERFECTED STRAIN:** 70 days. The old standard variety for the main crop in the Northeast. This strain is probably planted more widely than any other. The heads are uniformly shaped, white and compact. Perfected strains produce an abundance of long leaves close to the head which makes it largely self protecting. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.30; oz. \$2.95; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$9.75; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$17.25; lb. \$34.00.

174 NEW EARLY PURPLE HEAD: 73 days. Heads are the same as ordinary cauliflower but instead of being white are deep purple on the top. When cooked this cauliflower is green like broccoli, which it resembles in flavor.

Purple Cauliflower is by far the easiest to grow. The plants are large and robust and they do not require tying as the heads are not blanched. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.35; oz. \$3.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$10.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$17.75; lb. \$35.00.

CELERY

Vitamins b c g

Pkt. should produce 200 plants
1 oz. should produce 10,000 plants

For early crop, sow indoors February 1st to March 1st and transplant in open after danger of hard frosts. For late crop, sow seed out-of-doors April 1st to May 1st and transplant 4 to 6 inches apart in 24 to 28 inch rows. When fully grown, blanch with boards, earth or paper.

The whole plant may be taken up in the late fall, packed in a box with soil around roots and stored in the cellar. An occasional light watering will keep the celery in good condition well into winter.

Cornell 19 and Golden Plume are now the most popular of yellow celeries although some still prefer the old Golden Self Blanching. The shipments of green celery from California have done much to educate us to Utah. We prefer this variety over the yellow varieties. It is more meaty, less stringy than the yellow kinds.

***180 CORNELL 19:** 100 days. An early, easy blanching strain of outstanding quality. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 inches to the joint with an over-all height of 24 to 25 inches. Hearts long and comparatively full. Stems thick, rounded and of smooth texture. Highly resistant to fusarium yellows. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 90c; oz. \$1.40; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$4.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$8.00; lb. \$15.50.

***183 UTAH** (best green celery): 125 days. Plant is large, erect, height 26-28 inches. Leaves are dark green and deeply cut. Edible stems usually 8 to 10 inches long are numerous, of medium width, thick, crisp, and of fine quality. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75c; oz. \$1.15; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.60; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$6.50; lb. \$12.50.

182 GOLDEN PLUME or WONDERFUL: New tall strain. 85 days. Plant 24 to 26 inches tall with stems 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 inches long. Hearts full. This new tall strain retains earliness and ease of blanching of original strain and is better adapted to the standard crate. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75c; oz. \$1.15; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.60; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$6.50; lb. \$12.50.

181 GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING, Dwarf Old Strain: 90 days. Plant heavy, compact, full-hearted, 22 inches tall. Stalks 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 inches long. Blanches to handsome golden yellow color. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75c; oz. \$1.15; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.60; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$6.50; lb. \$12.50.

CELERIAC

Vitamin A b C g

Pkt. should produce 2,000 plants
1 oz. should produce 10,000 plants

Turnip rooted celery is an old vegetable but not too well known except among certain groups of our population. Celeriac is easy to grow. The bulb-like roots are diced, boiled and served with white sauce. The culture is the same as for celery and it has the same nut like flavor.

***160 LARGE PRAGUE:** 110 days. Roots 3 to 4 inches in diameter, globular, fairly smooth, stalks hollow, dark green. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45c; oz. 70c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.05; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$3.50; lb. \$6.00.



Groups of students from Agricultural Colleges and High Schools visit our farms each summer as a part of their educational program. Bob Strosnider, in charge of our corn breeding, explains the fine points to a group from Cornell who are studying vegetable production under Dr. Paul Work.

HYBRID SWEET CORN

Hybrid yellow sweet corn is one of the special crops for which Robson Seed Farms has a national reputation. Our breeding plots and testing fields are, we believe, the most extensive in the East. Thousands of experimental hybrids are discarded in the developing of a single hybrid.

All of our hybrids are bred for the Northeast under Northeastern conditions, compared first in our fields with the other commercial hybrids on the market and if they prove superior are further tested at State Experiment Stations. It is only after such testing and proven superiority that a new hybrid is named and offered to our customers.

Each year we make many hundreds of experimental crosses, looking toward new and better varieties but at the same time we are each year looking for opportunities to improve the hybrids that we already have on the market. In this way we aim to hold a leading position among the sweet corn breeders and growers of the country.

Our breeding and testing program is costly and must be reflected in the price of seed. Our customers appreciate high quality both in our seed and the crop grown from this seed and find that the best seed is the best buy at harvest time.

SENECA DAWN - LARGEST EARED EARLY CORN

***600 SENECA DAWN:** 65 days. 224 kernels per oz. Seneca Dawn, our latest early hybrid, is outstanding in size of ear for such an early corn. It has already proven to be a money maker for the commercial gardener who competes on the local market with other early varieties. Home gardeners find it very acceptable as a first early corn. Seneca Dawn is apparently resistant to bacterial wilt and does well in areas to the South where wilt is prevalent. Stalks 4½ to 5 ft., strong, upright. Ears well up from the ground, 6½ inches long, 12 to 14 rows, medium yellow, fair quality kernels on large cob. Heavy husks gives good coverage to end of ear. Pkt. 25c; ½ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.95; 5 lbs. \$3.55; 10 lbs. \$6.65; 25 lbs. \$16.00; 50 lbs. \$31.25; 100 lbs. \$60.00.

SPECIAL HYBRID CORN COLLECTION

1 Packet Seneca Dawn.....	25c
1 Packet Seneca Golden.....	20c
½ Pound Seneca Chief.....	60c
	\$1.05

For only 85c, Postpaid.



Mr. Herman Carew, Easton, Penna., is a real gardener as you can see by the picture. Here we see Seneca Dawn Sweet Corn and Yankee Hybrid Squash. He thinks nothing can compare in quality with Robson Sweet Corn.



This is but a small section of our 1948 Sweet Corn Trial Grounds where each year we compare hundreds of new experimental hybrids with the standard varieties to determine their value. One new Robson Hybrid means that thousands were discarded as not being good enough.

OTHER EARLY HYBRIDS

Early hybrids produce a shorter stalk than the mid-season varieties and can be planted closer. It makes no difference whether you plant in hills or rows. Hills should be planted 24 to 30 inches apart, 3 to 4 seeds in each hill with the rows 30 to 36 inches apart. All hybrids are heavy feeders and should be well fed with a good grade of commercial fertilizer.

Seneca Golden resembles Golden Cross Bantam but matures 10 to 12 days earlier. The ears are a trifle smaller and the quality not quite equal to Golden Cross Bantam.

601 SENECA "60": 62 days. 150 kernels per oz. This new hybrid is very prolific usually producing two and many times three ears per stalk. The stalk is 4 to 4½ feet tall. Ears 6 inches long, slender, 8 to 10 rowed. Kernels yellow, medium wide and fair quality. The earliest of all hybrids. Not resistant to wilt. Pkt. 20c; ½ lb. 50c; lb. 85c; 2 lbs. \$1.65; 5 lbs. \$3.05; 10 lbs. \$5.65; 25 lbs. \$13.50; 50 lbs. \$26.25; 100 lbs. \$50.00.

602 SENECA 60 × C13: 65 days. 150 kernels per oz. A new wilt resistant hybrid for those sections where bacterial wilt is prevalent. The 4½ to 5 foot stalk is a vigorous grower. Ears 6½ inches long, 10 to 14 rows of yellow kernels of fair quality. A larger ear than Seneca "60" and only a few days later. Pkt. 20c; ½ lb. 50c; lb. 80c; 2 lbs. \$1.55; 5 lbs. \$2.95; 10 lbs. \$5.45; 25 lbs. \$13.00; 50 lbs. \$25.25; 100 lbs. \$48.00.

605 MARCROSS C6 × 13: 70 days. 115 kernels per oz. An early midseason yellow hybrid developed by the Connecticut Experiment station. Sturdy 5 ft. stalks resistant to bacterial wilt. Ears long, plump, abruptly tapering; 10-14 rowed, with light creamy-yellow kernel of fairly good quality. Pkt. 15c; ½ lb. 45c; lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.65; 10 lbs. \$4.85; 25 lbs. \$11.50; 50 lbs. \$22.25; 100 lbs. \$42.00.

STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT: The most popular of all repellents to protect sprouting corn from crows, pheasants and other birds. Easy to apply. Will not gum up planter. 1 bu. size 60c; 2 bu. size \$1.00; 4 bu. size \$1.75, postpaid.

***603 SENECA GOLDEN:** 72 days. 220 kernels per oz. Stalks 5½ feet tall and produce two marketable ears on practically every stalk. Ears nearly as large as Golden Cross and well filled clear to the tip. Kernels rich golden yellow and if harvested when ready are of excellent quality. Should not be used in the South where bacterial wilt is serious. Pkt. 20c; ½ lb. 50c; lb. 80c; 2 lbs. \$1.55; 5 lbs. \$2.95; 10 lbs. \$5.45; 25 lbs. \$13.00; 50 lbs. \$25.25; 100 lbs. \$48.00.

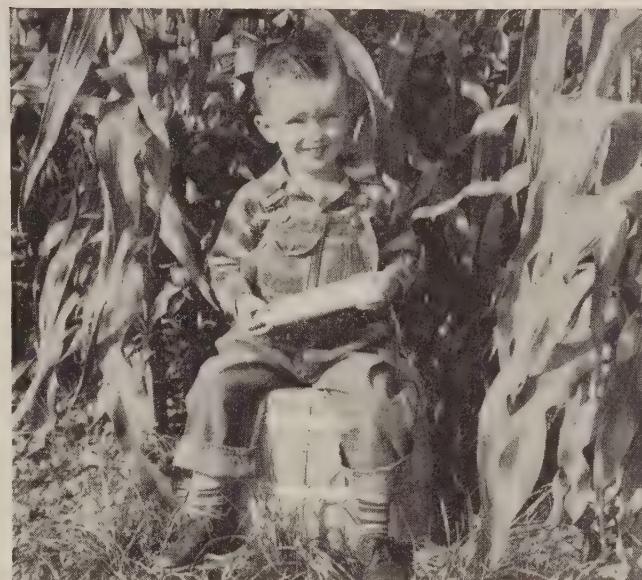
604 CARMELCROSS: 73 days. 220 kernels per oz. A second early yellow hybrid developed by the Connecticut Experiment Station for market and home garden. Stalks vigorous, 5½ ft. Ears 7 inches in length, slightly tapering. 12 to 14 rows, medium yellow color, quality good. Pkt. 15c; ½ lb. 45c; lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.65; 10 lbs. \$4.85; 25 lbs. \$11.50; 50 lbs. \$22.25; 100 lbs. \$42.00.

SUGGESTED RATES OF PLANTING HYBRID SWEET CORN

	1 packet will plant	Required seed per acre
Seneca Dawn	200 ft. row	10-12 lbs.
Seneca Chief	200 "	5-6 "
Seneca "60"	200 "	10-12 "
Seneca 60 × C13	200 "	10-12 "
Seneca Golden	250 "	8-10 "
Seneca Giant	170 "	10-12 "
Marcross C6 × 13	170 "	6-8 "
Carmelcross	250 "	6-8 "
Seneca Hybrid 92 × 28	300 "	5-6 "
Golden Cross	300 "	5-6 "
Lincoln	200 "	10-12 "
Ioana	300 "	5-6 "
Lee	200 "	10-12 "

"Unquestionably your Seneca Dawn surpasses any seed in production, hardiness, and earliness that we have ever grown."
Jan. 20, 1948

R. R. Thorne
R. R. 3
Simcoe, Ontario, Canada



We think Jerry Strosnider is going to be a corn breeder like his father—at least he knows quality. Our trouble was to keep him from eating the uncooked ear of Seneca Chief before the picture was taken.

SENECA CHIEF BEST FOR FREEZING

Some twelve years ago we discovered a new variety of sweet corn not listed in any of the corn variety books. The ears were short and the kernels were red but by far the most tender of any sweet corn we had ever known.

Our grandparents favored white corn but the present style is for a yellow sweet corn and certainly not a red kernelled variety; also, most people want at least a medium large ear. Here was our problem: To change this red midget into a normal size with yellow kernels and to keep the original tender quality and perhaps add a little more sugar.

This was a long and at times a rather discouraging job. Hundreds of crosses were made; crosses were self-pollinated and selections made; further crossing was done and the new hybrids tested, always keeping in mind our goal—to produce the highest quality Hybrid Sweet Corn that had ever been offered to the public.

In 1945 we felt that we had finally hit upon the right combination. In 1946 this tender, high quality Hybrid was tested at Experiment Stations all over the United States. The reports from these tests were uniformly good, many enthusiastic. Never had the Experiment Station workers eaten such high quality sweet corn. In 1947 we named this new yellow sweet corn "Seneca Chief" and distributed a limited amount of seed to our customers. The result has been that in spite of increasing our acreage each year, the demand has exceeded the supply. You should order early.

In addition to high quality, Seneca Chief has a wide range of adaptability. It is being successfully grown from Maine to Florida and from New York to California. Seneca Chief leads all varieties in quality.

***606 SENECA CHIEF:** 80 days. 160 kernels per oz. Plant sturdy, leafy, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 ft., producing one or two 9 inch, 12 rowed ears of delicious yellow corn. The kernels are narrow, deep and very tender. Seneca Chief is sweet and is one of the best flavored varieties that we have ever eaten. Resistant to bacterial wilt. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. 95c; 2 lbs. \$1.85; 5 lbs. \$3.45; 10 lbs. \$6.45; 25 lbs. \$15.50; 50 lbs. \$30.25; 100 lbs. \$58.00.



Eugene Rosen of Croton-on-Hudson had a helper to harvest his crop of Seneca Chief, his son Kent. Mr. Rosen writes, "I practically had to force the first pickings of Seneca Chief down the throats of the local stores and neighbors. By the end of the week, the stores, the neighbors, and friends of the neighbors were howling for more corn."



Prof. L. R. Simons, Director of Extension at Cornell, not only can tell others how to grow sweet corn but is a top-notch gardener himself. Prof. Simons says, "The Seneca Chief is swell this year—best of any corn I have ever grown."

MID-SEASON HYBRID SWEET CORN



Probably we haven't given Seneca Hybrid 92X28 as much publicity as it deserves. It is similar to Golden Cross but the ear is a little longer and a trifle more slim. Many commercial growers prefer it to Golden Cross.

Our Certified Golden Cross Bantam is an especially fine strain of this variety that we have developed over a period of 15 years. It outyields other strains, is better quality, more uniform and holds longer on the stalk in prime condition. Our Certified Golden Cross Bantam is the standard of quality by which other strains are judged in many of the Eastern Agricultural College and Experiment Station trials.

The other hybrids in the list do not have the flavor or sweetness of Seneca Chief or Certified Golden Cross but do fit certain conditions where high quality is not a factor to be considered.

Midseason hybrids are larger growing and require more room. Hills should be three feet apart each way with 3 to 4 seeds in each hill. If planted in 3 ft. rows the seed should be placed 12 to 14 inches in the row.

There are no late hybrids suitable to the Northeast. A succession of corn throughout the season can be had by planting early and midseason hybrids at the same time and following with plantings of the midseason hybrids at weekly to ten day intervals.

608 SENECA HYBRID 92 X 28: 78 days. 220 kernels per oz. Stalk 6 to 6½ ft. Ears 9 inches long, cylindrical, 12 rowed. Kernel medium width, yellow, very high quality. Resistant to bacterial wilt. A fine freezing and market variety. Pkt. 20c; ½ lb. 50c; lb. 80c; 2 lbs. \$1.55; 5 lbs. \$2.65; 10 lbs. \$4.85; 25 lbs. \$11.50; 50 lbs. \$22.25; 100 lbs. \$42.00.

***607 CERTIFIED GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM:** 83 days. 220 kernels per oz. Stalks 6 ft. tall; ears 8 inches long, 10 to 14 rows of broad yellow kernels. Our Golden Cross Bantam has been improved over the years by scientific breeding until today it is the standard of quality by which other strains are compared. Resistant to bacterial wilt. Pkt. 20c; ½ lb. 50c; lb. 80c; 2 lbs. \$1.55; 5 lbs. \$2.65; 10 lbs. \$4.85; 25 lbs. \$11.50; 50 lbs. \$22.25; 100 lbs. \$42.00.

609 LINCOLN: 81 days. 160 kernels per oz. A new yellow hybrid developed by the Connecticut Experiment Station. Stalk 7 to 7½ ft. Ears 12 to 14 rowed, 7 to 7½ inches long. Kernels medium depth and attractive in appearance. Wilt resistant but only fair quality. Pkt. 15c; ½ lb. 50c; lb. 80c; 2 lbs. \$1.55; 5 lbs. \$2.65; 10 lbs. \$4.85; 25 lbs. \$11.50; 50 lbs. \$22.25; 100 lbs. \$42.00.

610 LEE: 81 days. 160 kernels per oz. A midseason hybrid developed at the Connecticut Experiment Station. Under favorable conditions Lee will give a larger ear than Lincoln but has a more limited range of conditions in which it will do well. The ears are almost cylindrical with 12 to 14 rows of rather broad yellow kernels. Quality only fair. We can only recommend Lee where a larger ear is desired and quality is not an important factor. Pkt. 15c; ½ lb. 50c; lb. 80c; 2 lbs. \$1.55; 5 lbs. \$2.65; 10 lbs. \$4.85; 25 lbs. \$11.50; 50 lbs. \$22.25; 100 lbs. \$42.00.

611 IOANA: 87 days. 220 kernels per oz. A midseason yellow hybrid resistant to drought and wilt. Plants are tall and sturdy with broad and numerous leaves. Ears 7½ to 8 inches long. 12 to 14 rows of light yellow kernels. Originated by Dr. E. S. Haber of Iowa State College. Stalk taller and more vigorous than Golden Cross. Rather susceptible to corn aphis and only fair quality. Pkt. 15c; ½ lb. 50c; lb. 80c; 2 lbs. \$1.55; 5 lbs. \$2.65; 10 lbs. \$4.85; 25 lbs. \$11.50; 50 lbs. \$22.25; 100 lbs. \$42.00.

612 SENECA GIANT: 95 days. 116 kernels per oz. A new hybrid that our plant breeding department has developed for the grower whose market calls for a large eared sweet corn. Seneca Giant is 10 to 12 days later than Golden Cross, produces an 8 ft. stalk bearing well filled giant ears 12 to 14 inches long. The kernels, 16 to 18 rows, are rich yellow in color and of fair quality. Pkt. 20c; ½ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.95; 5 lbs. \$3.55; 10 lbs. \$6.65; 25 lbs. \$16.00; 50 lbs. \$31.25; 100 lbs. \$60.00.

"Seneca Chief is truly the best sweet corn to hit the market. We love it and plan on more. Also, our Ontario potato was fine." Jan. 20, 1948

Mrs. Ira Henderson
118 E. Colvin St.
Syracuse 5, N. Y.

SPECIAL LARGE KERNEL SWEET CORN SEED

We grade all of our corn seed for size and remove the small and very large kernels. These large kernels are mostly round and where a corn planter is used require a "Round kernel plate"; but all tests have proven that they produce just as uniform a crop as the No. 1 flat kernels. Many of our growers have taken advantage of the lower price and used them for years. We can furnish a limited amount of seed of this large grade of Seneca 60, Seneca 60 X C13, Seneca Golden and Golden Cross Bantam at the following quantity prices: 5 lbs. \$2.10; 10 lbs. \$4.25; 25 lbs. \$8.85; 50 lbs. \$16.90; 100 lbs. \$32.00 prepaid.



This represents only a part of the group of South Simcoe Junior Farmers from Ontario, Canada who visited our farms last Summer on their study tour of the agriculture of New York State. Tours of this nature not only help the individual but develop good relations between peoples of different areas. We should have more of them.

OPEN POLLINATED SWEET CORN

620 ROBSON EXTRA EARLY BANTAM: 68 days. 148 kernels per oz. This used to be our earliest and best sweet corn but new hybrids are earlier and far better quality. We keep it in the list because there are some who still like the old varieties best. Stalk 4 to 4½ ft. Ears 6 in. long with 8 rows of broad yellow kernels. Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 35c; lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 85c; 5 lbs. \$1.85; 10 lbs. \$3.25; 25 lbs. \$7.50; 50 lbs. \$14.25; 100 lbs. \$26.00.

621 WHIPPLE'S YELLOW: 75 days. 110 kernels per oz. Stalks 6½ to 7 ft.; ears are large, 7 to 8 inches long, having 12 to 14 rows of deep kernels. The quality of the corn is not as good as the hybrids or even as Extra Early Bantam. Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 35c; lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 85c; 5 lbs. \$1.85; 10 lbs. \$3.25; 25 lbs. \$7.50; 50 lbs. \$14.25; 100 lbs. \$26.00.

622 STOWELL'S EVERGREEN: 95 days. 120 kernels per oz. The standard main crop white variety; used for the home garden, market and canning. Stalks are from 8 to 10 feet high. Ears about 8 to 9 inches long with 16 to 20 rows of very white grains. Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 35c; lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 95c; 5 lbs. \$1.95; 10 lbs. \$3.45; 25 lbs. \$8.00; 50 lbs. \$15.25; 100 lbs. \$28.00.

COLLARDS

Vitamins A B C G

Pkt. should produce 400 plants
1 oz. should produce 3,000 plants
Seed hot water treated

A loose-leaved plant of the cabbage family used for greens. Very popular in the South. Can be used late in the season; frost improves quality. We suggest that only the tender center leaves be used, although the whole plant is fairly edible. Sow in 36 inch rows. Thin to 15 inches. Use DDT or Rotenone for worms and thrips.

***165 GEORGIA:** 90 days. Plant 2 to 3 ft. tall, erect and spreading. Forms a loose head of tender leaves. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 40c; ½ lb. 70c; lb. \$1.10.

"Your Seneca Chief sweet corn is the most delicious sweet corn I have ever grown or eaten. Besides being sweet, it has a real corn flavor. It is superior to Golden Cross Bantam."

Sept. 20, 1948

Winthrop H. Kellogg
Orient, N. Y.

POP CORN

Packet will plant 75 hills
4 lbs. will plant 1 acre

Plant after danger of hard frost, 1 inch deep, 8 inches apart in 30 to 36 inch rows. When planting in hills, drop 4 to 5 seeds 30 inches apart and thin to 3 main stalks.

Pop corn must have the right moisture content for proper popping. This can only be determined by test. If too dry, moisten slightly and keep in normal outdoor atmosphere. If too moist, bring indoors to living room atmosphere. A few days may be necessary for the required adjustment.

It has been our experience that the large, yellow varieties such as South American are too late for most sections of the Northeast.

623 HYBRID HULLESS (Minhybrid 250): Developed by the Minnesota State Experiment Station. Comparative tests show a 16% increase in yield over the old Japanese Hulless and 29% greater popping volume. Stalk 4½ to 5 ft. Ears 4 inches long, chunky, well filled with small white kernels. Early and of excellent quality. As this is a hybrid, seed cannot be successfully saved from the crop. Pkt. 25c; ½ lb. 55c; lb. 90c; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.15; 10 lbs. \$7.85; 25 lbs. \$19.00; 50 lbs. \$36.00.

CORN FOR POPPING

In making the Hybrid Hulless Cross, we have pollen rows that are of no use for seed but make good popping corn. Better order a few pounds to fill in until your crop is ready. Lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.40 prepaid.

CHICORY

***256 WITLOOF OR FRENCH ENDIVE:** Makes a most appetizing and delicious salad and is easily raised. Seed sown in May or June produces roots which, when taken up, trimmed and placed in sand in a warm dark place in the winter, throw out large white sprouts which are used as a salad. They have an unusual and delightful flavor. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 45c; oz. 65c; ¼ lb. \$1.85; ½ lb. \$2.95; lb. \$5.40.

CUCUMBERS

Vitamins a b c g

Pkt. will plant 15 hills
1 oz. will plant 100 hills
2 lbs. will plant 1 acre

Plant after danger of frost and up to middle of June, in rows 5 feet apart or in hills 5 feet each way. It is well to put 8 to 10 seeds in each hill as some of the plants may be destroyed by bugs. After true leaves appear, thin to 4 plants per hill.

There are three general classes of cucumbers according to their uses: the small pickle, the dill type, and the long, slicing varieties. National Pickling is a standard small pickle variety. If you prefer early pickles, Mincu will produce them. Early White Spine produces those dark green, medium length, blocky cucumbers suitable for dill pickles.

The most popular slicing varieties for out-of-door planting are Marketer and A & C. Straight 8 seems to be especially adapted for use in the greenhouse.

194 MINCU: 53 days. A strain of extra early white spine introduced by the University of Minnesota. Produced close to the crown and almost in clusters the cucumbers are short and blocky—4½ to 5½ inches long, 2 to 2½ inches in diameter. Suitable for small early pickles. They are smooth but not as dark colored as we would like. Pkt. 15c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.05; ½ lb. \$1.70; lb. \$3.00; 5 lbs. \$14.50; 10 lbs. \$28.50; 25 lbs. \$70.00.

***195 NATIONAL PICKLING:** 54 days. Particularly uniform black spined variety for production of high grade small pickles. Fruits are straight, symmetrical, full at the ends, 6 inches long, 2¼ to 2½ inches in diameter when mature. Pkt. 15c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 75c; ½ lb. \$1.30; lb. \$2.20; 5 lbs. \$10.50; 10 lbs. \$20.50; 25 lbs. \$50.00.

196 DOUBLE YIELD: 54 days. A heavy yielding black spined pickle variety. Fruits are medium length, very straight, with blunt ends and good color. Pkt. 15c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. 95c; ½ lb. \$1.55; lb. \$2.70; 5 lbs. \$13.00; 10 lbs. \$25.50; 25 lbs. \$62.50.

193 EARLY WHITE SPINE: 60 days. Primarily a "Dill" variety as it grows very straight, is square ended, 7 to 8 inches long and 2½ inches in diameter. Fruits are medium green and remain in good condition a remarkably long time. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 80c; ½ lb. \$1.35; lb. \$2.25; 5 lbs. \$10.75; 10 lbs. \$21.00; 25 lbs. \$51.25.

190 A & C: 68 days. Fruits are deep green in color, slightly tapered at the neck and moderately pointed, but fairly straight and symmetrical, 8-9 inches long, 2-2½ inches thick, white spined. Pkt. 15c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. 95c; ½ lb. \$1.55; lb. \$2.70; 5 lbs. \$13.00; 10 lbs. \$25.50; 25 lbs. \$62.50.

192 STRAIGHT 8: 66 days. This outstanding variety produces symmetrical, cylindrical fruits about 8 inches in length and 1½ inches in diameter, white spined. Fruits well rounded at the ends, deep green when ready for use, and free from objectionable striping or tipping. Popular for greenhouse forcing. Pkt. 15c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; ½ lb. \$1.65; lb. \$2.90; 5 lbs. \$14.00; 10 lbs. \$27.50; 25 lbs. \$67.50.

191 CUBIT: 70 days. A variety of special merit because of its excellent shape and dark green color. Fruits white spined, cylindrical, smooth, and hold their attractive color to larger size than most other varieties, 7½ to 8 inches long, 1⅔ inches in diameter. Pkt. 15c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. 90c; ½ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$2.60; 5 lbs. \$12.50; 10 lbs. \$24.50; 25 lbs. \$60.00.

199 HIGHMOOR: 68 days. Plant is vigorous with medium to large leaves. Fruits 8 to 9 inches in length, cylindrical with nearly round ends, quite smooth, medium to dark green. Flesh thick-meated and high quality; resistant to cucumber scab. Pkt. 25c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. 95c; ½ lb. \$1.60; lb. \$2.75; 5 lbs. \$13.50; 10 lbs. \$26.50; 25 lbs. \$65.00.



These Marketer Cucumber vines were sprayed regularly about every 10 days with Zerlate (see page 46). Note the perfect foliage and fruit. Barbara seems to be taking life rather seriously at the moment.

***198 MARKETER:** 70 days. A variety of recent introduction producing very dark green, white spined, cylindrical fruits which taper slightly at the ends. Fruits 7½ to 8 inches long, 2¼ inches in diameter. Vines are vigorous and prolific. Pkt. 15c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. 85c; ½ lb. \$1.45; lb. \$2.50; 5 lbs. \$12.25; 10 lbs. \$24.00; 25 lbs. \$58.75.

***197 CUCUMBER BLEND:** Cucumbers seem to do better when varieties are mixed and cross pollination takes place. Our mixture is made up of 25% Mincu, 25% National Pickling, 25% Early White Spine, and 25% Marketer. Pkt. 15c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 80c.

DILL

Packet will sow 12 foot row
1 oz. will sow 50 foot row

Dill is so easy to grow that it should be produced in the garden rather than purchased in the market. Besides using the plant for making dill pickles, a little may be used to flavor soups and salads. Sow ½ inch deep in rows 20 inches apart.

***691 LONG ISLAND MAMMOTH:** 70 days. Larger and much better than the common dill. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 40c; ½ lb. 75c; lb. \$1.15.

EGG PLANT

Vitamins b c g

Pkt. should produce 100 plants
1 oz. should produce 1,500 plants

Sow seed inside about March 1st. When nights are warm, transplant out-of-doors 20 to 24 inches apart in 3 ft. rows. Cold nights stunt egg plant.

New Hampshire Hybrid is smaller than Kille's Select but being definitely earlier is much better adapted to the Northern States.

Flea beetles sometimes practically ruin newly set egg plant. It is always best to dust the plants with Rotenone as soon as they are set.

✓ ***200 NEW HAMPSHIRE HYBRID:** 65 days. This variety was developed at the New Hampshire Experiment Station by Dr. J. R. Hepler to meet the need for a large fruited egg plant for the North. An early variety, plants are upright in growth and very productive. Fruits are good market size, medium dark purple in color and of very firm texture. Lower fruits touch the ground. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; oz. 80c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$4.50; lb. \$8.50.

201 KILLE'S SELECT (Jet Black Strain): 81 days. A new selection very similar to the old Kille's Select but much blacker in color, which it retains throughout the whole season. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.35; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$4.00; lb. \$7.50.

DANDELION

Vitamins A b C g

Packet will sow 10 ft. row
1 oz. will sow 100 ft. row

The wild dandelion has for centuries been popular as an early spring potherb. The Chinese called it "Earth Nail" and "Golden Hair". In the middle ages it was also bleached and used for salads. The domesticated dandelion is much larger, more upright and thicker leaved than its ancestor, the wild variety.

Seed should be sown in spring or early summer and the leaves will be ready to eat the following spring.

★ ***690 LARGE THICK-LEAVED:** The most popular variety of our cultivated dandelion. The plants are vigorous, upright, and produce good hearts. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75c; oz. \$1.35; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$4.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$6.25; lb. \$12.00.



Deep Heart Fringed Endive is easy to grow and supplies salad material from the garden after most leafy vegetables are killed by frost.

"A result of the fame of Seneca Chief is that all my small surplus of other home vegetables is sold—people apparently operate on the principle that if the corn is so good, the tomatoes must also be fine."

Sept. 2, 1948

Eugene J. Rosen
31 Hunter Place
Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.



New Hampshire Hybrid is an eggplant that, as its name indicates, was developed in the Northeast for our short growing season. Do not set eggplant until the nights are warm.

ENDIVE

Vitamins A C g

Pkt. will sow 12 ft. row
1 oz. will sow 100 ft. row

Endive seed may be sown as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring but the best quality endive is produced in the fall from seed sown about July 1st in rows 20 to 30 inches apart. Plants should be thinned to 12 inches.

Deep Heart Fringed has practically taken the place of the old curly varieties. The head is much deeper and bleaches better.

★ ***210 DEEP HEART FRINGED:** 90 days. All-America Silver Medal Winner in 1940. Somewhat similar in appearance to Green Curled but is more upright in growth and has broader leaves and a deeper heart. Leaves are cut and curled at the edges; ribs are white, free from pinkish color, and the heart is white instead of cream. Outer leaves turn upward, making plants less susceptible to bottom rots than most endives. Before hard freezing weather cut your sweet corn stalks and cover endive. With this protection you will have Deep Heart Endive until nearly Christmas. Pkt. 15c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.30; lb. \$2.20.

211 FULL HEART BATAVIAN: 90 days. An improved strain of Broad Leaved Batavian. Plant medium large with very deep, full, compact, well blanched heart of infolded, broad leaves that are of thick, buttery texture. Pkt. 15c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.20; lb. \$2.00.

"For the past three years we have ordered seeds, plants, and berries from you through our grandson, James Dunham, who is a member of the Secret Lake 4-H of Hamilton and we have been very pleased with everything."

May 1948

Mrs. Harold Dunham
R. D. 2
Hamilton, N. Y.



Kale is one of the members of the cabbage family that is improved in flavor by frost. Even in the North, kale direct from the garden is edible most years until after Christmas.

FENNEL

Fennel is grown in home and market gardens for the large bulb produced at the surface of the ground. It has a pleasant anise-like flavor and is used as a cooked vegetable or fresh in salads.

Sow in rows 1 1/2 to 2 feet apart and thin or transplant to stand 6 to 8 inches apart. Sow in May or June and again a month later for fall use. When the plants are half grown, drag earth up to them to blanch the bulbs.

***217 FLORENCE:** 110 days. Plants are 2 to 3 ft. tall. A reliable producer of firm, even bulbs. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 20c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 75c; 1/2 lb. \$1.30; lb. \$2.25.

HERBS

***695 CRESS, CURLED OR PEPPER GRASS:** Sow in open ground after danger of frost. Very hardy, fast growing annual which produces in a few weeks a good supply of attractive, finely curled dark green foliage which is splendid for garnishing and of a pleasant pungent flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 40c; 1/2 lb. 70c; lb. \$1.10.

***693 SUMMER SAVORY:** Sow in the open ground after danger of frost. Grows about 18 in. high with small leaves which are dried on the stem and used for seasoning, especially in soups. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. 40c; oz. 60c.

694 SAGE, MAMMOTH BROAD LEAF: Sow early in open ground. A true perennial. Should be sown or transplanted to a spot where it will not be disturbed. Home grown sage leaves are much better than the commercial product for seasoning. Pkt. 20c; 1/2 oz. 45c; oz. 75c; 1/4 lb. \$2.30; 1/2 lb. \$3.85; lb. \$7.15.

LEEK

Leek is a kind of onion that does not form any bulb, but grows in a long thick stem, which is blanched by drawing earth around it. When blanched it makes an appetizing salad, or can be eaten like green onions. The seed is sown in the spring and is ready for use in the fall. Given a little protection with soil, it will last over winter.

255 AMERICAN FLAG: 150 days. A popular gardeners' variety with long, thick, well branched stem. Pkt. 20c; oz. 60c; 1/4 lb. \$1.70; 1/2 lb. \$2.70; lb. \$5.00.

KALE

Vitamins A b C G

Pkt. will sow 12 ft. row
1/2 oz. will sow 100 ft. row

Sow late crop about July 15th in rows 2 1/2 ft. apart, 1/2 inch deep; thin to 18 inches.

Kale is used for greens or garnishing. Use while young or only top leaves from old plants. Quality is improved by frost.

***250 DWARF SCOTCH CURLED:** 55 days. A very hardy, green, low spreading variety, growing 16 to 20 inches tall. Leaves are finely curled. Pkt. 15c; oz. 35c; 1/4 lb. 90c; 1/2 lb. \$1.50; lb. \$2.60.

KOHL RABI

Vitamins b c

Pkt. will sow 12 ft. row
1/2 oz. will sow 100 ft.

Sow April 1st to August 15th, 1/2 inch deep in rows 20 inches apart. Thin seedlings to stand 5 inches apart in row. It is best to make several small plantings as Kohl Rabi holds in edible condition for a comparatively short time.

***215 EARLY WHITE VIENNA:** 55 days. Produces bulbs 2 1/2 inches in diameter 55 days after seed is sown and are best when used at this stage. Plants are small; leaves medium green. Bulbs flattened globe shape, pale green; interior is white, mild, crisp and tender. When cooked it has a more delicate flavor than Purple Top Turnip and is not as watery. Pkt. 15c; oz. 45c; 1/4 lb. \$1.20; 1/2 lb. \$1.95; lb. \$3.60.

MANGEL BEETS

Pkt. will sow 30 ft. row
6 lbs. will sow 1 acre

Seed should be sown as early as possible to prepare soil in spring, 2 inches apart and 1/2 inch deep in 18 to 36 inch rows. Seedlings should be thinned to 10 inches.

Giant Half Sugar Rose is the most popular for both poultry and livestock feeding. This variety not only contains more sugar but is so tender that poultry eat it without cutting. A mangel hung in the poultry house provides exercise for the flock.

630 GIANT HALF SUGAR ROSE: 90 days. Roots are long oval, tapered, grayish white with rose colored shoulder; flesh white, rich in sugar. On account of growing partly out of the ground and the long ovoid shape, the crop can be harvested easily and at less expense than any other root crop. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 35c; lb. 90c; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.25; 10 lbs. \$8.00.

631 MAMMOTH LONG RED: 110 days. Roots are large, long spindle shape, straight, and thick; grow 1/3 to 1/2 out of ground; light red; flesh white tinged with rose. Very productive. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 30c; lb. 85c; 2 lbs. \$1.65; 5 lbs. \$4.00; 10 lbs. \$7.50.

632 DANISH YELLOW GIANT: 110 days. Roots very large, thick, cylindrical, compressed at mid-section, blunt, roots light yellow tinged with green above ground; grow largely above ground; easily harvested. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 30c; lb. 85c; 2 lbs. \$1.65; 5 lbs. \$4.00; 10 lbs. \$7.50.



Each year our sales of Cornell 456 Lettuce seed have increased. We think perhaps this is at least partly due to the fact that growers, like Sam Musumeci on the left, have found that our Cornell 456 seed produces uniform heads that are practically 100% marketable. On the right is Ed. Viel, manager of our Syracuse, N. Y. Branch—Reliable Farm Supply.

HEAD LETTUCE

Vitamins a b c g

Pkt. should produce 200 plants
1 oz. should produce 3,000 plants

Head lettuce in most sections does not head well in the heat of the summer. Best results are obtained when seed is sown inside about March 15th and transplanted to open ground May 1st to 15th. Set plants 12 to 16 inches apart in 18 inch rows.

May King is a small, sure heading lettuce suitable for the home garden. Great Lakes and Cornell 456 are commercial iceberg type varieties that are especially resistant to tip-burn and are bred to head better under hot weather conditions than will Imperial 44. Great Lakes produces a larger plant than Cornell 456 and is especially adapted to upland soils.

232 CORNELL 456: 82 days. Developed by the United States Department of Agriculture and Cornell University, Cornell 456 has proven very sure heading when grown in the East during the summer months. Frame and head slightly smaller than Great Lakes and of lighter green color. Resistant to tip burn and early bolting. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.05; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$3.25; lb. \$6.00.

234 WHITE BOSTON: 76 days. (Large Framed Type) A butterhead type that has taken the place of Big Boston. Leaves are smooth and straight on the edges. Plant and head entirely light green; heart buttery yellow. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.30; lb. \$2.15.

240 COS or ROMAINE, White Paris Self Folding: 70 days. A medium large, well blanched, firm, loaf shaped head. Leaves are oval in form, flat and smooth; color medium dark green. Good quality. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.30; lb. \$2.15.

241 COS or ROMAINE, DARK GREEN: 70 days. A medium large, dark green variety which forms a good sized, firm, well folded head. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.30; lb. \$2.15.

229 PENNLAKE: 82 days. A new head lettuce of the Imperial type originated by Dr. M. T. Lewis of the Department of Plant Breeding, Pennsylvania College of Agriculture. Pennlake is the result of a cross between Imperial 847 and Great Lakes. Because of its crisp, dark green, smooth foliage, it belongs in the general Great Lakes class, without the usual objectionable ribbiness. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c; oz. 85c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.40.

✓230 GREAT LAKES: 86 days. Plants are large and vigorous; head of good size and attractive dark green color. Leaves wrap very tightly around the head. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45c; oz. 65c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.90; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$3.35; lb. \$5.60.

✓233 IMPERIAL No. 44: 82 days. A variety having long, well folded leaves and hard, well formed heads. This variety heads well in warm weather and is resistant to tip burn. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.90; lb. \$3.35

★231 MAY KING: 66 days. An early butterhead lettuce. Plants small, allowing very close planting, light green tinged slightly with brown. Head medium small, round, firm; interior rich golden yellow, buttery, and of splendid quality. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.55; lb. \$2.70.



Experienced lettuce growers like Mr. Angelo Caltabiano and his two boys of Phoenix, N. Y. know quality for it means the difference between profit and loss. That is the reason why they favor our Cornell 456 Lettuce seed.

LEAF LETTUCE

Vitamins A b C g
Pkt. will sow 50 ft. row

Leaf lettuce may be sown in open ground as soon as soil can be worked. Sow seed $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep and thin to 6 inches. Additional plantings may be made at three week intervals throughout the season.

Bronze Beauty is a new All-America lettuce, having received the 1947 Bronze Medal. Bronze Beauty is an oak-leaf type which has always been associated with high quality.

We have tested Slobolt and find that it does remain in edible condition longer than other varieties. We recommend that you also try Slobolt.

Black Seeded Simpson is the standard green variety for the home garden, while most market gardeners seem to prefer Grand Rapids, especially for greenhouse culture.

Prizehead is very fine quality but its brown color confines its use to the home garden.

*220 BLACK SEDED SIMPSON: 45 days. Plants are large, attractive, compact, with broad, frilled light green leaves that are of fine crisp texture and splendid quality. Too tender for forcing under glass for market. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.35; lb. \$2.25.

221 GRAND RAPIDS: 42 days. Plants are large, upright, compact and bright solid light green. Leaves are large, broad, tender, and the margin much waved and frilled. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.35; lb. \$2.25.

*222 PRIZEHEAD: 48 days. Plants are medium large, strictly loose-leaf. Leaves are broad, crumpled and frilled. Outside leaves are tinged with red, inner leaves wholly green; very crisp, sweet and tender. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.35; lb. \$2.30.

223 SLOBOLT: 45 days. A strain of Grand Rapids type selected for its slow bolting character. Similar to Grand Rapids in appearance and quality. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45c; oz. 70c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.55; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.70; lb. \$4.50.

224 BRONZE BEAUTY: 42 days. A crisp, tender lettuce with an unusually tasty nut-like flavor. Plants are vigorous, well formed, and uniform in height. Leaves are long, neatly arched with margins deeply lobed and scalloped. Their color is a ruddy bronze. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 85c; oz. \$1.25.

All Robson Quality Seed is carefully tested in the seed laboratory and the germination printed on each package.

COME AND SEE US

Many of you will this Summer be touring through the Finger Lakes area of New York State. We suggest that you visit our farms and trial grounds at Hall.

Hall is on Route 14A between Geneva and Penn Yan. If you travel Route 5 and 20 East from Canandaigua, turn to the right on the new black top road just east of Wayside Manor which, by the way, is a tourist home that we highly recommend. The Fredericksens are grand people.



1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.30; 25 lbs. \$2.40, pre-paid.



This is the second year that Mr. Frank E. Rupert has grown Iroquois exclusively on the old Rupert farm near Geneva. The very heavy yield, the high quality of the melon and the freedom from disease make Iroquois a most attractive muskmelon for the roadside stand and local market.

MUSKMELON OR CANTALOUE

Vitamins A b C g

Pkt. will plant 20 hills

1 oz. will plant 100 hills

2 lbs. will plant 1 acre

We are now limiting our list of melons to five varieties, the seed of which we are producing on our farms under carefully controlled conditions. Plants are grown in wooden veneer bands, transplanted in isolated fields, dusted and sprayed regularly to protect them from insects and disease. The melons are vine ripened, picked, sorted and cut individually to determine the interior quality. Only melons that pass this rigid inspection are saved for seed. Growers know that quality means everything in melons. We aim to offer seed that will produce this quality.

Muskmelon seed may be started inside in clay pots, fertile pots or plantbands and transplanted into the open ground as soon as all danger of frost is over; or the seed may be planted 8 to 10 seeds per hill 4 to 6 feet apart allowing 3 to 4 plants to each hill. Where seed is sown directly in the ground, it is advisable to cover the hills with hotents for protection against cool weather and insects. These hotents also allow earlier planting. If soil is dry do not put on hotents until plants start to come through the ground. A good soil well fertilized is necessary for muskmelons.

For the home garden we believe there is no variety equal to Seneca Delicious. It is early, very productive and excellent quality. Seneca Bender and Iroquois are larger, of fine quality, but later and not quite as productive. They have a firmer flesh and are better for market. Iroquois is resistant to fusarium wilt which is serious in some areas. Queen of Colorado is a fine melon but has proved in some sections to be a shy bearer.

Dust with Rotenone for striped cucumber beetle. Do not use DDT on melons.

***260 IROQUOIS:** 90 days. Fruits are round to oval, about $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with prominent ribs and good netting; the rind is tough and holds up well. Flesh is deep orange color, of fine texture and excellent quality. Skin is creamy green at maturity. Pkt. 20c; oz. 80c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.05; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$3.50; lb. \$6.00; 5 lbs. \$29.50; 10 lbs. \$58.50.

***261 SENECA DELICIOUS:** 85 days.—A small, early, well netted, orange fleshed melon of the Bender type. Not as large but far more uniform than the old Delicious. Pkt. 20c; oz. 80c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.05; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$3.50; lb. \$6.00; 5 lbs. \$29.50; 10 lbs. \$58.50.

***262 SENECA BENDER:** 95 days. A uniform, medium-sized Bender with high quality, orange-yellow flesh. Vines are vigorous and productive. The melon which uniformly weighs from 5 to 6 pounds shows the typical Bender netting, ribbing and large blossom end scar. Pkt. 20c; oz. 80c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.05; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$3.50; lb. \$6.00; 5 lbs. \$29.50; 10 lbs. \$58.50.

"The seeds I received from you last year were the finest seeds I've had to date. My garden was just full of delicious vegetables."

Jan. 17, 1948

Mrs. S. L. Nichols
4 Wright St.
Hudson Falls, N. Y.

266 BENDER'S SURPRISE: 90 days. Fruits thick oval, 7 pounds, distinctly ribbed and covered with slight patches of coarse netting; skin hard and greenish yellow at maturity; flesh bright salmon, of delicious quality. Pkt. 20c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.70; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.70; lb. \$5.00; 5 lbs. \$24.50; 10 lbs. \$48.50.

263 QUEEN OF COLORADO: 90 days. The result of a cross between Honey Rock and Hearts of Gold. Queen of Colorado combines the tough rind and flavor of Honey Rock with the thick flesh and texture of Hearts of Gold. Rind is pearly gray, faintly ribbed, with sparse, coarse netting. Pkt. 20c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.70; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.95; lb. \$5.00; 5 lbs. \$24.50; 10 lbs. \$48.50.

SPECIAL SELECTED SEED

We have a limited amount of seed of Seneca Delicious taken from individual melons that were picked for special trueness to type; thickness, quality and flavor of flesh. We recommend this seed to commercial growers who have quality markets. Oz. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.35; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$5.25; lb. \$10.00; 5 lbs. \$49.50; 10 lbs. \$98.50.

ONION SEED

Vitamins b c

Pkt. will sow 20 ft. row
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. will sow 100 ft. row

Sow seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in 20 inch rows as early as possible in spring. Thin seedlings to 4 inches. Riverside does best when sown indoors about March 1st and transplanted to open ground May 1st.

Take up onions as soon as the tops go down—this insures better keeping quality.

Onions are damaged by a small insect known as onion thrip. These feed on the leaves, causing them to turn white and later the leaves wilt and die. Dusting with DDT is a very effective control for onion thrip.

Early Yellow Globe and Brigham Yellow Globe are the two most popular cooking onions grown from seed. Ebenezer is largely used for growing sets, Sweet Spanish for growing plants from which large table onions are produced, and White Portugal for small pickle onions. Bunching onion seed may be sown either in the spring or fall for green onions.

***300 EARLY YELLOW GLOBE:** 100 days. The best early onion. Bulbs nearly globe shaped, medium large, deep yellow with clinging skins, solid, uniform and attractive. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.40; lb. \$4.35.

301 BRIGHAM YELLOW GLOBE: 110 days. Bulbs deep globe shaped with rounded bottom; solid, well covered with tight-fitting thick skins; foliage dark green. Preferred by many growers because of its fine keeping qualities. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.35; lb. \$4.25.

304 WHITE PORTUGAL: 100 days. Bulbs of medium size, flat but fairly deep, pure white; flesh fine grained, firm and hard. A splendid keeper. When sown thick in a "ribbon row" the onions mature when small and are used for pickling. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45c; oz. 65c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.90; lb. \$5.25.

ONION PLANTS

Bunch will plant 30 ft. row

***UTAH SWEET SPANISH ONION PLANTS:** These Texas grown onion plants are so easy to transplant, so hardy and produce such large, dry onions that they are becoming more popular each year. Onions weighing up to 2 lbs. are produced from Sweet Spanish plants in 8 to 10 weeks. Shipment can be made soon after April 15th through May 15th depending on the weather in Texas and how soon the plants are ready. Please designate on your order approximately when you would like to have us make shipment. Onion plants are sold on the basis of bunches rather than count. The bunches are approximately the same size but may run from 50 to 110 plants per bunch depending on the size of the plants. We cannot, therefore, guarantee the number of plants in a bunch. Dust with DDT for control of onion thrip. (See page 46). Per bunch 50c; 5 bunches \$1.80; 10 bunches \$3.25, prepaid: crate (approximately 6,000 plants) \$9.50, not prepaid. (Weight about 30 lbs. per crate.)

ONION SETS

1 lb. will set 75 to 100 ft. row
 12 to 20 bushels will set 1 acre

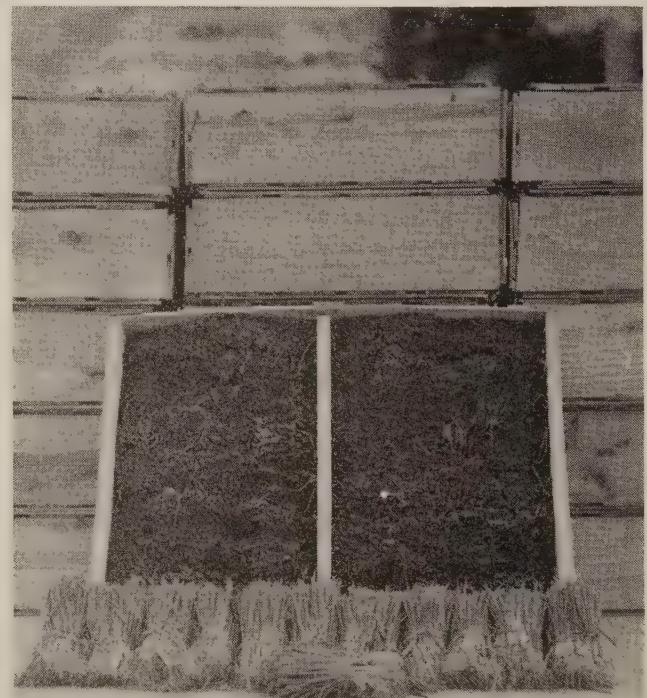
***EBENEZER SETS:** These sets are small onions less than $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter. When set in rows they produce green onions or if allowed to develop will form medium sized cooking onions. We suggest that sets be placed close together in the row and thinned as they develop. Those pulled in thinning may be used as green onions. Dust with DDT for onion thrip. Lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 95c; pk. (8 lbs.) \$2.10, prepaid; bu. (32 lbs.) \$5.60; 2 bu. \$10.80; 10 bu. or more, \$5.25 per bu., not prepaid.

303 SWEET SPANISH, Utah Strain: 115 days. Bulbs globe-shaped, small neck; golden yellow skin; flesh white, very mild and of pleasing flavor. Either sow seed early in open ground or preferably indoors and transplant as soon as there is no danger of freezing. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45c; oz. 70c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.85; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$3.15; lb. \$5.75.

306 SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE: 110 days. Bulbs large, globe-shaped; skin thick; very deep purplish-red; flesh white with faint tinge of pink, strong flavor. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.35; lb. \$4.25.

302 EBENEZER: 100 days. An excellent variety for producing sets of exceptional keeping quality. Bulbs medium size, deep-flat in shape, pure deep yellow, very firm and hard. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.20; lb. \$4.00.

305 BUNCHING ONION: Sown in the spring this variety produces large green onions early in the summer. It does not form a bulb. The stems are nearly twice as large as ordinary onions and hold in eating condition for a long time. If sown in the fall and given a little protection, this onion will stand all winter and produce fine, large "green" onions in the spring. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.85; lb. \$5.15.



Each year we learn more about handling these Texas grown Onion Plants. We guarantee them to arrive at their destination in good condition.

PEAS

Vitamins a B c G

1 lb. will sow 100 ft. row

All peas are treated with Spergon before shipment.

Peas should be planted as soon as the frost is out of the ground, 1 inch deep and 2 to 3 inches apart in row; rows from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, depending on variety.

Many new varieties of peas have been introduced in the last few years. Some of them have looked very promising but when thoroughly tested most of them have been found to be inferior or at least no better than the older, standard varieties. We have found, however, that there are two new varieties, Wando and Victory Freezer, that are outstanding and worthy of trial under your conditions. Wando is an excellent quality pea both fresh and frozen and is quite heat resistant—plantings made through the end of June mature good crops. Victory Freezer was developed especially for freezing and is highly recommended. Our records show that although the pods of Little Marvel are rather small, it usually will outyield other early peas and is fine for home canning, freezing, and fresh for the table. Freezonian is similar to Thomas Laxton and is a good quality freezing pea. Greater Progress, Alderman, and Dwarf Alderman are grown extensively for the fresh market while Midseason Giant seems to stand late planting and hot weather better than most varieties.

***500 LITTLE MARVEL:** 62 days. Vines dark green, 18 inches tall, stocky. Pods dark green, very plump, 3 inches long, nearly straight, blunt ended, and well filled with 7 to 8 sweet, tender peas. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c; lb. 55c; 2 lbs. \$1.05; 5 lbs. \$1.85; 15 lbs. \$4.70; 25 lbs. \$7.50; 50 lbs. \$14.25; 100 lbs. \$26.00.

501 WORLD'S RECORD or EARLY GRADUS: 57 days. Vines light green, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, medium heavy. Pods medium green, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, pointed at end, broad, plump, and filled with 7 to 8 large, tender peas. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c; lb. 55c; 2 lbs. \$1.05; 5 lbs. \$1.90; 15 lbs. \$4.85; 25 lbs. \$7.75; 50 lbs. \$14.75; 100 lbs. \$27.00.

***502 GREATER PROGRESS:** 60 days. (Wilt resistant) An improved Laxton Progress. Vines dark green, 18 inches high. Pods dark green, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, plump, tapered at end, and filled with 7 to 8 large, sweet and tender peas. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40c; lb. 60c; 2 lbs. \$1.15; 5 lbs. \$1.95; 15 lbs. \$5.00; 25 lbs. \$8.00; 50 lbs. \$15.25; 100 lbs. \$28.00.

504 THOMAS LAXTON: 60 days. (Wilt Resistant) Vines light green, 36 inches high. Pods dark green, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, plump, broad, blunt ended, and filled with 7 to 8 large, tender peas. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c; lb. 55c; 2 lbs. \$1.05; 5 lbs. \$1.80; 15 lbs. \$4.55; 25 lbs. \$7.25; 50 lbs. \$13.75; 100 lbs. \$25.00.

***511 FREEZONIAN:** 63 days. (Wilt resistant.) All-America Bronze Medal Winner for 1948. A new variety developed especially for freezing. Vines dark green, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, medium heavy. Pods dark green, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, blunt ended and well filled with 6 to 8 large, tender peas. This variety is of the Thomas Laxton type and has a tender, clinging skin which doesn't peel or loosen in freezing. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40c; lb. 60c; 2 lbs. \$1.15; 5 lbs. \$1.85; 15 lbs. \$4.70; 25 lbs. \$7.50; 50 lbs. \$14.25; 100 lbs. \$26.00.

512 VICTORY FREEZER PEA: 65 days. (Wilt Resistant) Another new variety developed for freezing. Vines dark green, 2 ft. long, medium heavy. Pods dark green, $3-3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, blunt-ended and well filled with 6 to 8 large tender peas. A good variety to fill the gap between the early and later peas; it is a good yielder and has excellent quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40c; lb. 60c; 2 lbs. \$1.15; 5 lbs. \$1.95; 15 lbs. \$5.00; 25 lbs. \$8.00; 50 lbs. \$15.25; 100 lbs. \$28.00.

***507 MIDSEASON GIANT:** 67 days. (Wilt Resistant) Vines dark green, coarse, 2 ft. high. Pods dark green, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long, pointed at end, and filled with 8 to 9 large peas of good quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c; lb. 55c; 2 lbs. \$1.05; 5 lbs. \$1.95; 15 lbs. \$5.00; 25 lbs. \$8.00; 50 lbs. \$15.25; 100 lbs. \$28.00.

506 MORSE'S MARKET: 70 days. (Wilt Resistant) Vines medium green, robust, 2 ft. high. Pods dark green, 5 inches long, plump, curved, pointed at end, filled with 7 to 9 peas of fair quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c; lb. 55c; 2 lbs. \$1.05; 5 lbs. \$1.90; 15 lbs. \$4.85; 25 lbs. \$7.75; 50 lbs. \$14.75; 100 lbs. \$27.00.



Yes, this is the second picture that we have included on Wando Peas. We try not to be too enthusiastic but they have been so outstanding in our trials that we want you to try them.

503 WANDO PEA: 68 days. Vines dark green, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long, heavy. Pods dark green, 3 inches long, straight, blunt-ended and filled with 7 to 8 excellent quality peas. Pod and peas are about the same size as Little Marvel. We have tested Wando in our trials for three years and have found it quite heat resistant. Successive plantings made through the end of June mature good crops. Freezes well. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40c; lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$1.95; 15 lbs. \$5.00; 25 lbs. \$8.00; 50 lbs. \$15.25; 100 lbs. \$28.00.

508 ALDERMAN or DARK PODDED TELEPHONE: 74 days. (Wilt Resistant) Vines dark green, coarse, 40 inches high. Pods large, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, plump, straight, dark green, pointed at the end and filled with 8 to 10 large peas of good quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c; lb. 55c; 2 lbs. \$1.05; 5 lbs. \$1.90; 15 lbs. \$4.85; 25 lbs. \$7.75; 50 lbs. \$14.75; 100 lbs. \$27.00.

509 DWARF ALDERMAN: 76 days. (Wilt Resistant) Vines dark green, heavy, branching, 22 inches high. Pods dark green, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, plump, slightly curved, pointed at end, and filled with 7 to 9 large peas of good quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c; lb. 55c; 2 lbs. \$1.05; 5 lbs. \$1.90; 15 lbs. \$4.85; 25 lbs. \$7.75; 50 lbs. \$14.75; 100 lbs. \$27.00.

510 STRATAGEM: 78 days. (Wilt Resistant) Vines dark green, stocky, branching, 28 inches high. Pods dark green, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, plump, straight, tapered at end, and filled with 8 to 10 tender peas. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c; lb. 55c; 2 lbs. \$1.05; 5 lbs. \$1.80; 15 lbs. \$4.55; 25 lbs. \$7.25; 50 lbs. \$13.75; 100 lbs. \$25.00.

PEPPERS

Vitamins a b C g

Pkt. should produce 75 plants
1 oz. should produce 1,500 plants

Sow inside about March 15th, transplant once and set in open ground after danger of frost, in 30 inch rows, 20 inches apart.

Waltham Beauty, Early California Wonder, and Oakview Wonder are all good varieties for the home garden and early market. The two most popular main crop market varieties are California Wonder and World Beater.

Pennwonder, a new pepper introduced by Pennsylvania State College, has looked very good wherever we have seen it growing and recommend that you try it under your conditions.

***349 PENNWONDER PEPPER:** 60 days. A fine new early pepper that has extra thick fleshed fruits and produces excellent crops. Developed at Pennsylvania State College, it is very early, ahead of Oakview Wonder, and has good size, attractive blocky or slightly tapered shape. Fruits are dark green turning to bright red when ripe; sweet and mild. In our trials, Pennwonder has consistently set a good crop of fruit while other standard varieties failed or produced a small crop. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75c; oz. \$1.05; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.00.

***345 WALTHAM BEAUTY:** 57 days. A medium early pepper originated at the Massachusetts Field Station at Waltham. Fruits are large, sweet, thick-meated. Grow in an upright position which makes them rather difficult to pick; under some conditions Waltham Beauty seems to be a rather shy bearer. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 65c; oz. 95c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.70; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$4.25; lb. \$8.00.

346 KING-OF-THE-NORTH: 64 days. A very large and prolific sweet pepper of the World Beater type but earlier. The only fault that we have with King-of-the-North is that the flesh is rather thin. Waltham Beauty is better in this respect. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 55c; oz. 80c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.35; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$3.75; lb. \$7.00.



New varieties of peppers appear yearly but our sales of World Beater seed to commercial growers still lead all other varieties.

350 WORLD BEATER: 70 days. Fruits large, oblong, commonly 5 inches long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; deep green becoming bright deep red; flesh thick and sweet. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 65c; oz. 95c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.70; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$4.25; lb. \$8.00.

VEGETABLE GARDEN SEED COLLECTION

A special collection of our regular packages of vegetable seeds suitable for the average garden. Included are: Snap Beans, Beets, Carrots, Sweet Corn, Cucumbers, Lettuce, Muskmelons, Onion Sets, Peas, Spinach, Swiss Chard, Radish, Summer Squash, Winter Squash, Watermelon.

A \$4.00 value for only \$3.65 prepaid.

341 EARLY CALIFORNIA WONDER: 63 days. An early strain of California Wonder developed for sections where the old variety has proven to be too late. Plants stocky and sturdy, vigorous, prolific. Fruits upright, very attractive, smooth, uniform, deep green changing to crimson at maturity; thick, sweet and mild. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 65c; oz. 90c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.55; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$4.00; lb. \$7.50.

348 OAKVIEW WONDER: 63 days. An early and more productive strain of California Wonder. Fruits blocky, smooth, with thick, mild, sweet flesh. Plants shorter and stockier than California Wonder but fruits are set earlier and more abundantly. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 55c; oz. 80c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.35; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$3.75; lb. \$7.00.

343 CALIFORNIA WONDER: 75 days. Plants thrifty, upright, heavily productive over a long season. Fruits very large, very smooth, and regular; commonly $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches through; deep green, becoming bright crimson. Flesh extremely thick and firm, sweet throughout and of distinct flavor. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 65c; oz. 90c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.55; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$4.00; lb. \$7.50.

342 SUNNYBROOK: 75 days. Fruits tomato shape, 2 inches deep, 3 inches in diameter; smooth, glossy dark green turning to deep scarlet red. Flesh thick and sweet. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 65c; oz. 95c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.70; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$4.25; lb. \$8.00.

352 HEIFER HORN PEPPER: 75 days. An exceptionally good "hot pepper" that is popular with market gardeners. It is larger than Giant Cayenne, not quite as early but very productive. Fruits are $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across at the top, tapering to a point, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches long, and are very "hot". Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 55c; oz. 80c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.35; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$3.75; lb. \$7.00.

PARSNIPS

Vitamins b c g

Pkt. will sow 40 ft. row
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. will sow 100 ft.

Seed germinates very slowly and particular care should be taken to have the soil in good condition before planting. Sow in rows $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep and 12 to 18 inches apart. Thin seedlings to a stand of 4 inches apart in row.

Parsnips may be dug in the fall, covered with leaves and used throughout the winter or they may be dug in the spring.

***320 HARRIS MODEL:** 150 days. An improved strain of the old Hollow Crown but better filled at the sides. The roots are well shaped, smooth and white. We grow this seed from selected transplanted roots. This increases the cost but we feel that it is worth it to the gardener who wants quality parsnips. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$13.00.

RADISH

Vitamins b c g

Pkt. will sow 25 ft. row
1 oz. will sow 100 ft. row

For continuous harvest, sow every two weeks from April 1st to September 1st. Uniform sowing $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch apart should require no thinning. Place rows 12 inches apart.

The old standard variety of radish has been Early Scarlet Globe, short top for the greenhouse and the medium top for out-of-doors. But each year of late Comet and Cavalier have gained in popularity, Cavalier for the commercial grower and Comet for the home gardener.

Cherry Belle, a new variety, is an All-America Award Winner for 1949. It has not been as outstanding in our trials as it has been in trials in other sections of the country. We recommend that you try it under your conditions.

361 CAVALIER: 22 days. A brightly colored and very attractive variety for all purposes. Tops small; roots oblong-globe, slightly longer than broad, very firm, and of bright, almost true scarlet color. Especially adapted for forcing or growing out-of-doors. Pkt. 15c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$10.50; 100 lbs. \$100.00.

***360 COMET:** 25 days. Brightest colored of the bunching or table radishes. Globe-shaped. Suitable for use when $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter but become much larger without growing pithy. Medium tops; roots attractive bright clear red, less scarlet than Cavalier. Pkt. 15c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$10.50; 100 lbs. \$100.00.

362 EARLY SCARLET GLOBE: 23 days. An excellent strain for home and market gardens. Color rich bright scarlet; flesh white, crisp, and mild. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$10.50; 100 lbs. \$100.00.

363 EARLY SCARLET GLOBE, SHORT TOP: 23 days. A strain of equally good quality but having shorter tops than the standard Early Scarlet Globe. Ideal for greenhouse forcing. Pkt. 15c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$10.50; 100 lbs. \$100.00.

***364 ICICLE:** 30 days. The best early white variety. Tops small. Roots long, tapered; very white throughout, brittle as ice; mild and of splendid quality until 5 to 6 inches long and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. Pkt. 15c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$10.50; 100 lbs. \$100.00.

365 RADISH BLEND: This is a blend of $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ Comet, $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ Early Scarlet Globe, $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ Icicle. The advantage of sowing the blend of radishes for the home garden is that the early varieties, Comet and Early Scarlet Globe, bottom first and can be pulled leaving room for later maturing Icicle. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.

ROOTS

SENECA WASHINGTON ASPARAGUS ROOTS:

A new strain of Washington developed on our farms by selecting high producing plants of Mary Washington, testing these for yield, size of shoot, and uniformity. From these a male and female were chosen as the best in the group and crossed to produce Seneca Washington. Seneca Washington is very vigorous and apparently is as resistant to disease as its parents. The shoots are large, green with purple compact tips.

No. 1, ONE YEAR ROOTS: (Weight about 75 lbs. per 1,000). Doz. \$1.30; 50 roots \$3.20; 100 roots \$5.50 prepaid; 500 roots \$16.00; 1000 roots \$31.00 not prepaid.

MARY WASHINGTON ASPARAGUS ROOTS: The most popular strain of the Washington variety. Produces high quality asparagus. Very resistant to rust. Stems green with purple compact tips.

No. 1, ONE YEAR ROOTS: (Weight about 75 lbs. per 1,000). Doz. \$1.20; 50 roots \$3.00; 100 roots \$5.30 prepaid; 500 roots \$15.00; 1000 roots \$29.00 not prepaid.

HORSE RADISH ROOTS: Strong, well grown roots; freshly dug; ready after April 10th. 50 roots \$1.60; 100 roots \$2.45 prepaid; 500 roots \$8.50; 1000 roots \$16.00 not prepaid.

MacDONALD RHUBARB ROOTS: A new crimson stalked rhubarb of excellent flavor. Sauce made from Macdonald Rhubarb is a beautiful pink color and much more attractive than that made from common varieties. Roots average about 1 lb. each. Single roots 50c; 3 roots \$1.30; 12 roots \$4.45 prepaid; 25 roots \$7.50; 100 roots \$28.00 not prepaid.



Donnie is knee-deep in Valentine Rhubarb. Only one year after transplanting but look at the size of those stalks and they're red clear through.

VALENTINE RHUBARB: A new variety developed at MacDonald College of McGill University, Canada, that we believe is superior to all other varieties that we have grown. It is a deep red stalked rhubarb and is characterized by a uniformly deep red flesh or interior. Sauce made from Valentine Rhubarb is a most attractive red color. It is also an excellent freezing variety. Single roots 65c; 3 roots \$1.75; 12 roots \$6.25 prepaid; 25 roots \$10.25; 100 roots \$42.50 not prepaid.



This particular crop of Connecticut Field Pumpkin was grown for the canning factory but if you live near a city there is a real opportunity to grow these large pumpkins for Halloween decoration.

OKRA

Pkt. will sow 15 ft. row
1 oz. will sow 50 ft. row

Sow $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep in 3 ft. rows May 15th to June 1st, or as soon as the soil is warm. Seedlings should be thinned to 1 ft. Okra is a favorite in the South where the pods are used as a vegetable, usually fried. In the North, Okra is used in soups and stews.

*315 PERKINS LONG POD: 60 days. Plants 4 to 5 ft. tall; pods dark green, fleshy, tender, become 7 to 8 inches long, distinctly ribbed and tapered. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.00.

PUMPKIN

Vitamins A b c g
Pkt. will plant 6 hills
1 oz. will plant 20 hills

Plant 8 to 10 seeds in hills 6 to 8 ft. apart. Thin to 4 plants.

Winter Luxury and Small Sugar are small, high quality varieties suitable for pumpkin pies. Connecticut Field is too large for the average family. These varieties are used for canning, Thanksgiving decorations, and Jack-O-Lanterns.

*330 WINTER LUXURY: 100 days. Fruits almost globular, commonly 7 to 8 inches long, 8 to 9 inches in diameter and weigh 8 pounds. Skin light orange, not furrowed but with a netted, russety appearance. Rind thin and easily cut. Flesh very thick, yellow, firm and of excellent quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.05; lb. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$16.50.

331 SMALL SUGAR or NEW ENGLAND PIE: 115 days. Fruits 6 inches long, 8 to 9 inches in diameter, round, flattened at ends, furrowed, and weigh 6 to 8 pounds. Skin smooth, rich reddish-orange; rind hard. Flesh thick, sweet and dry, orange-yellow, and high quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.05; lb. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$16.50.

332 CONNECTICUT FIELD: 120 days. Fruits large, commonly 10 inches long, 12 inches in diameter, weight 20 pounds, sometimes much larger. Skin smooth, somewhat ribbed, deep orange-yellow. Rind thin, hard. Flesh thick, coarse, sweet and deep yellow. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.05; lb. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$16.50.

"I got the best sweet corn from you last year that I ever had."
Jan. 22, 1948
F. B. Queer
710 Ferndale Ave.
Johnstown, Pa.

SPINACH

Vitamins A b C G
Pkt. will sow 25 ft. row
1 oz. will sow 100 ft. row

All varieties except New Zealand should be sown $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep and 2 to 4 inches apart in 14 to 18 inch rows. New Zealand spinach seed should be soaked 24 hours before planting. Sow 1 inch deep, 4 inches apart in rows. Plenty of room should be allowed between rows as plants spread 3 to 4 feet. Sow spinach seed as soon as soil can be worked.

Bloomsdale Savoy, Long Standing Bloomsdale, Northland and Nobel should be sown only in the spring as they are apt to blight if sown later in the season. Nobel is a large, smooth-leaved variety suitable for home use, freezing, or canning and is easier to wash than the savoyed or curled types. Blight Resistant Savoy should be used for fall planting. New Zealand is the only variety that will withstand hot summer weather.

390 BLOOMSDALE SAVOY, Dark Green Strain:

40 days. Plants are upright and compact, attain a height of 10 to 12 inches and spread of 12 to 15 inches. Leaves large, blistered and crumpled, rich deep glossy green, of splendid quality. Its darker color gives the plants a fresh appearance for a longer time after being cut than ordinary Bloomsdale. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. 60c; 5 lbs. \$2.30; 25 lbs. \$9.75; 50 lbs. \$18.75; 100 lbs. \$35.00.

395 NORTHLAND: 45 days. A dark green selection from Nobel spinach. The huge, smooth leaves are very succulent and of splendid quality. This variety will produce more tonnage per acre than any other sort, and is slow in going to seed. A good sort for the home garden and especially good for canning. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. 70c; 5 lbs. \$2.80; 25 lbs. \$12.25; 50 lbs. \$23.75; 100 lbs. \$45.00.

391 NOBEL: 43 days. A strain of Giant Thick Leaved Spinach. Plants large, vigorous, and spreading; slow to form seedstalks, and an extremely heavy yielder. Leaves very large, thick, broad arrow-shaped with rounded tip. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. 70c; 5 lbs. \$2.80; 25 lbs. \$12.25; 50 lbs. \$23.75; 100 lbs. \$45.00.

*392 LONG STANDING BLOOMSDALE: 45 days. Plants large, very uniform, erect and sturdy, with very attractive, highly crumpled and blistered dark green leaves. Only a few days later than Bloomsdale, it holds much longer without going to seed. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. 70c; 5 lbs. \$2.80; 25 lbs. \$12.25; 50 lbs. \$23.75; 100 lbs. \$45.00.

*393 BLIGHT RESISTANT SAVOY: 40 days. Bred at the Virginia Experiment Station for sections where blight (mosaic) occurs. Plants upstanding, vigorous. Leaves somewhat smoother than other strains of Savoy. We have found that our special strain of Blight Resistant Savoy will stand 5 days longer and is a little more erect than the original strain. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. 65c; 5 lbs. \$2.55; 25 lbs. \$11.00; 50 lbs. \$21.25; 100 lbs. \$40.00.

394 NEW ZEALAND: 70 days. Not a true spinach, though similar when cooked. The large, spreading plants have small, thick, pointed, deep green leaves which can be picked repeatedly throughout the season. Seed should be soaked for 24 hours before planting. Pkt. 15c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. 85c; 5 lbs. \$3.55; 25 lbs. \$16.00; 50 lbs. \$31.25; 100 lbs. \$60.00.

SALSIFY or VEGETABLE OYSTER

Pkt. will sow 12 ft. row
1 oz. will sow 100 ft. row

Sow seed thinly $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in 2 ft. rows. Thin seedlings to 3 inches.

Salsify roots may be dug in the fall, piled in a sheltered spot and covered with leaves for winter use. Freezing does not injure the roots; in fact it improves their flavor. Salsify may be used in soups or scalloped as you would prepare oysters.

***380 MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND:** An improved variety that is slow growing, requires all season. Roots are 8 to 9 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches thick, tapering, smooth, and dull white. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.20; lb. \$4.00; 5 lbs. \$19.50.

PARSLEY

Vitamins A b C
Pkt. will sow 25 ft. row
1 oz. will sow 200 ft. row

For early summer harvest, sow about April 1st. To winter over, sow from August 1st to September 1st and give it some protection such as straw or cold frame sash. Sow thinly in 12 inch rows, barely covering seed.

We recommend Triple Moss Curled for home use. By taking up a plant or two of this variety in the fall and transplanting into a large pot, one can have winter parsley in the home.

***325 TRIPLE MOSS CURLED:** 75 days. Plants compact; leaves dark green and so finely cut and closely curled as to resemble tufts of moss. Pkt. 15c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$13.00.

326 PLAIN LEAF PARSLEY: 80 days. Leaves dark green, deeply cut but not curled. Used for flavoring. Pkt. 15c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$13.00.

SWISS CHARD

Vitamins A b C G
Pkt. will sow 15 ft. row
1 oz. will sow 100 ft. row

Sow thinly $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in 2 foot rows as soon as ground can be worked in spring. Thin plants to 6 inches apart. By cutting off and using full grown outside leaves, a continuous harvest may be enjoyed throughout the season.

Lucullus is the most commonly grown chard. Fordhook is darker green and grows a little larger. Ruby is red, as the name implies, and has more of a beet flavor than either Lucullus or Fordhook Giant. If you like beet greens, you will like Ruby Chard.

***400 RUBY:** 60 days. A recently introduced strain in which the stems and midribs are bright red. Leaves are crumpled, dark green with red veins. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.55; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.50; lb. \$4.50; 10 lbs. \$44.00.

***402 FORDHOOK GIANT:** 60 days. Plants are tall and sturdy. Leaves are broad, heavily crumpled, dark green. Stems broad, thick and white. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 95c; lb. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$14.00.

401 LUCULLUS: 60 days. Plants are upstanding in habit of growth. Leaves are crumpled, bright yellowish green. Stems thick, broad, and pale green. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 95c; lb. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$14.00.

327 HAMBURG PARSLEY: 90 days. The root of this variety is edible and resembles a slender parsnip in color and shape. The flesh is white, dry, and when boiled and served like parsnips has a very pleasing flavor. The roots may be stored in sand for Winter use. Pkt. 15c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$13.00.

SUMMER SQUASH

Vitamins b c g
Pkt. will plant 10 hills
2 lbs. will plant 1 acre

Summer squash should be planted after danger of frost anytime up to June 15th, 1 inch deep in hills 4 feet by 4 feet. Plant 6 to 8 seeds in each hill and thin to 3 plants.

Yankee Hybrid and Early Prolific are the two most popular Summer straightneck varieties. Yankee Hybrid is a first generation cross made every year on our farms. It will yield about twice as many fruits in the first ten days of bearing as Early Prolific. Early Crookneck is largely used in the South.

***550 YANKEE HYBRID:** 50 days. Similar in appearance to Early Prolific, this hybrid is distinctly earlier, more uniform, and more productive than either of its inbred parents—Connecticut Straightneck and Early Prolific. The plants are bush type. Fruits are medium yellow, straight and slightly warted. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45c; oz. 65c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.85; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$3.00; lb. \$5.50; 10 lbs. \$50.00.

554 EARLY PROLIFIC: 55 days. Plants dwarf, bush type. An attractive, productive strain of Giant Straightneck; though the fruits are somewhat smaller, they are earlier and of bright lemon-yellow color. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$14.50.

553 EARLY CROOKNECK: 55 days. Plants very prolific. Fruits curved at neck, light yellow at early eating stage, and covered with warts. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$14.50.

556 LONG COCOZELLE: 65 days. Italian marrow bush type. Fruits are cylindrical, straight, smooth, dark green with light green stripes. Very prolific. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.35; lb. \$2.25; 10 lbs. \$22.00.



The first ten days of production are when you usually make your money on Summer Squash. Yankee Hybrid yields twice as many fruits during this 10 day period.



Just about an armful for "Bud" Whitwood who has charge of squash seeding on our farms. This long type of Eastern Blue Hubbard has thick meat, small seed cavity and good quality. More tons can be stored in less space.

WINTER SQUASH

Vitamins A b c g

Pkt. will plant 6 hills
2 to 4 lbs. will plant 1 acre

Winter squash seed should be planted as soon as all danger of frost is past, so as to give the squash plenty of time to mature. Plant in hills 6 feet by 8 feet, 6 seeds per hill. Thin seedlings to 3 plants per hill.

Each year we have been growing more of our squash seed on our Eastern farms. This Eastern seed is better isolated and more carefully selected. The cost is considerably higher; however, we have found that our trade demands this high quality seed and gladly pays the difference in price.

Butternut, Table Queen, and Royal Acorn should be classed as pumpkins but as they are commonly prepared and eaten like Winter squash, we list them together. These varieties are not as fine quality as the real Winter squashes. The best quality Winter squash is Seneca Buttercup while Quality, Green Delicious and Green Hubbard are the most popular for commercial growers. Blue Hubbard yields well but is too large for the average family.

Rotenone dust will control the striped cucumber beetle. Write the New York State Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y., for Circular 127 on Control of Squash Borer.

***558 TABLE QUEEN:** 80 days. Also called Acorn. These individual squashes are pointed acorn shape, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and 4 inches in diameter. They are ribbed, smooth and dark green in color. The shell is thin; flesh light yellow. It is customary to bake these whole or halved. After baking, add butter and seasoning and serve in the shell. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.00; lb. \$3.60; 10 lbs. \$35.00.

559 ROYAL ACORN or LARGE TABLE QUEEN: 90 days. A recent selection out of Table Queen. Averages 2 to 3 inches longer and an inch broader than the original strain. Fruits 7 inches long, 6 inches in diameter; dull dark green. Excellent keeper. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$2.35; 10 lbs. \$22.50.

568 KITCHINETTE: 105 days. A small strain of Green Hubbard, perhaps two-thirds as large—6 pounds. It is of more convenient size for the average family and is of excellent quality. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$2.60; 10 lbs. \$25.00.

564 BLUE HUBBARD: (Eastern grown). 105 days. Superior in edible quality to other Hubbard strains. Fruits large, round, pointed at both ends; slightly ridged, with very hard blue-gray rind; weighs from 12 to 14 pounds, some larger. Flesh yellow-orange and thick. We believe that we have one of the purest strains on the market. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.20; lb. \$4.00; 10 lbs. \$39.00.

565 WESTERN GROWN BLUE HUBBARD: 105 days. This differs from our Eastern grown strain in that it is shorter. Resembles Green Hubbard in shape but is larger. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.45; lb. \$2.50; 10 lbs. \$24.00.

562 GREEN HUBBARD: 105 days. The standard winter squash. Fruits are large, commonly 9 to 10 inches through, globular, dark bronze green, moderately warted. Rind very hard and strong. Flesh very thick, deep orange-yellow, fine grained and dry. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.20; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.95; lb. \$3.50; 10 lbs. \$34.00.

WINTER SQUASH - Continued



George Oswald has charge of the warehouse but doubles here in harvesting Quality squash for seed. Rye Grass sowed at the last cultivation has already made a very heavy growth at the end of the field where the vines did not shade it.

*569 QUALITY SQUASH: 103 days. Fruits are flattened heart-shaped and have a pronounced depression around the stem. Fruits average 6 to 7 inches long. Skin is very dark green, fairly smooth. Rind is thin but hard. Flesh is extremely thick, bright yellow, fine grained and dry, without fibre and of excellent quality. Many people prefer Quality to Delicious which it closely resembles. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.30; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.10; lb. \$3.75; 10 lbs. \$36.50.



George Kikkert with his basket of Butternut Squash is so tall that it is difficult to get him all in the picture. Butternut is a new Winter Squash that is worth trying.

557 BUTTERNUT: 100 days. A recent introduction which has become very popular. Fruits are 10 to 12 inches long with a neck of about 4 inches in diameter which is solid flesh. The small seed cavity is located in the lower bowl-shaped end. Skin is light creamy brown. Flesh is yellow, fine grained, dry, of good quality, and a good keeper. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c; oz. 85c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.05; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$3.25; lb. \$6.00; 10 lbs. \$59.00.

563 GOLDEN HUBBARD: 100 days. Similar to Green Hubbard, but earlier, smaller, and more prolific. Fruits moderately warted, orange red, with faint cream colored stripes toward the blossom end. Flesh deep orange and dry. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.45; lb. \$2.50; 10 lbs. \$24.00.

566 WARTED HUBBARD: 110 days. Somewhat larger than Green Hubbard and more heavily warted. Fruits about 14 pounds, pointed at each end. Very dark green, flesh deep orange-yellow, dry and sweet. Very prolific, stores well. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.05; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$3.10; 10 lbs. \$30.00.



We caught "Dick" Cayward in the Seneca Buttercup field just as he was ready to load a basket on the truck. Most people agree that Seneca Buttercup tops all other squash for quality.

*561 SENECA BUTTERCUP: 100 days. Distinct, outstanding winter squash. Fruits are turban-shaped, 6 to 8 inches in diameter, slightly ribbed, deep dull green faintly striped and flecked with dull gray. Flesh is deep golden yellow and fine grained. Very dry and of pleasing flavor when cooked. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.25; lb. \$4.10; 10 lbs. \$40.00.

*560 GREEN DELICIOUS: 103 days. Fruits are broad top-shaped, commonly 7 to 8 inches long. Skin is very dark green, fairly smooth. Rind is thin but hard. Flesh is extremely thick, bright yellow, fine grained and dry, without fibre, and of highest quality. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.30; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.10; lb. \$3.75; 10 lbs. \$36.50.

567 GOLDEN DELICIOUS: 103 days. On account of its extremely dry flesh it is highly desirable for canning and home use. Fruits top-shaped, about 7 pounds. Skin bright reddish orange, with deep green tip at blossom end. Flesh thick, medium grained, golden orange, sweet and dry. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.60; lb. \$2.75; 10 lbs. \$26.50.

TOMATOES

Vitamins A b c g

Pkt. should produce 125 plants

1 oz. should produce 1,000 plants

All Certified tomato seed is hot water treated.

Sow seed inside about March 15th. Transplant once and set as soon as danger of frost is past. Tomatoes that are to be staked may be set as close as 2 ft. apart. If they are not to be staked, set plants 4 ft. each way.

This year we have three new varieties, Gem, Longred, and Red Jacket, that were developed by Prof. W. T. Tapley at the New York State Experiment Station in Geneva. These were developed primarily for the canning trade, however, we believe they have promise for both home and market gardeners and may eventually displace some of our old standard varieties. We suggest that you try them this year.

Valiant is an early, smooth, well colored variety that bears over a long period of time. Victor is a fine early variety if it does well under your conditions. John Baer and Stokesdale are still the two most popular canning varieties for New York State while Marglobe and Rutgers are used in the States farther South.

Dust tomato plants with Rotenone (see page 46) as soon as they are set to protect them from flea beetles.

EARLY VARIETIES

409 GEM: 66 days. N. Y. Certified Seed. A promising new early tomato developed at the N. Y. State Experiment Station. Fruits are deep round ripening uniformly to a good bright red. Plants are dwarf and compact permitting close planting. It is an excellent variety for home use and market gardeners will find the variety suitable to use in place of Victor when early fruits are required. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 65c; oz. \$1.05; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.05; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$4.75; lb. \$9.00.

410 VICTOR: 66 days from setting of plants. N. Y. Certified Seed. Introduced by Michigan State College and awarded the All-America Bronze Medal in 1941. Vine is short branching and foliage rather sparse permitting closer planting than most varieties. Fruits about 3 inches in diameter, globe-shaped or slightly flattened, smooth, ripens to full deep scarlet, and does not ordinarily crack. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c; oz. 90c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.85; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$4.50; lb. \$8.50.

***411 VALIANT:** 66 days. N. Y. Certified Seed. A new early tomato that we are listing instead of Earliana. The fruit is much smoother than Earliana and ripens over a long period of time. The vines are vigorous, spreading in habit, and produce heavy crops of large well colored tomatoes. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c; oz. 90c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.85; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$4.50; lb. \$8.50.

422 COMET: 68 days. N. Y. Certified Seed. This fine tomato has been found by many growers to be the most satisfactory variety for greenhouse and trellis grown tomatoes where a medium size fruit is desired. Home gardeners also find Comet very desirable, especially for staking. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.90; oz. \$3.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$12.00.



Our Certified Tomato seed is grown on our own farms. Only fully vine-ripened tomatoes from selected, well sprayed plants are used for seed. All seed is hot water treated for your protection. Frank, Orson's son, is now in College but does his share of the work in the Summer.

425 RED JACKET: 70 days. In season with John Baer, this new "Potato Leaf" variety from the Geneva Experiment Station grows a vigorous vine with heavy foliage cover. Fruits are large in size, flattened, and several clusters ripen fruits of a scarlet color at about the same time. When well fertilized this variety produces exceptionally large crops. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 65c; oz. \$1.05; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.05; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$4.75; lb. \$9.00.

412 STOKESDALE: 75 days. N. Y. Certified Seed. As early as John Baer and a week earlier than Marglobe. Vines are rather open in habit with medium heavy foliage. Fruits large, globe-shaped, smooth and well colored. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 55c; oz. 80c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.55; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$4.00; lb. \$7.50.

414 PRITCHARD'S SCARLET TOPPER, also called Pritchard: 75 days. Vines are robust but not of rank growth. Fruits large, globe-shaped, scarlet and well colored about the stem end. Flesh firm and of fine quality. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 55c; oz. 85c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.70; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$4.25; lb. \$8.00.

YELLOW VARIETY

***416 JUBILEE:** 80 days. An outstanding yellow tomato for home garden use. Fruits large, globular, smooth, bright golden orange, mildly flavored and of excellent quality. Interior meaty, thick-walled and with few seeds. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 55c; oz. 85c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.70; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$4.25; lb. \$8.00.

SMALL FRUITED VARIETY

417 KING HUMBERT: 75 days. N. Y. Certified Seed. The small plum-shaped Italian tomato is used extensively for tomato paste and canning whole. Mildly acid, firm and sweet. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c; oz. 90c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.85; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$4.50; lb. \$8.50.

***413 JOHN BAER:** 70 days. N. Y. Certified Seed. Vines of medium height and open growth. Fruits medium size, smooth, flattened globe-shaped, attractive deep scarlet, with medium walls and small core. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 55c; oz. 80c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.55; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$4.00; lb. \$7.50.

LATE TOMATO VARIETIES

420 MARGLOBE: 77 days. Vines are thrifty, heavily productive, and of long bearing period. Fruits are uniform deep scarlet, large, uniformly globe-shaped, smooth, solid and of distinct quality. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c; oz. 70c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.05; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$3.25; lb. \$6.00.

***421 RUTGERS:** 82 days. N. Y. Certified Seed. A late variety from the New Jersey Experiment Station. Vines large with thick stems and vigorous foliage. Fruits globular, bright red, smooth, with thick walls and small seed cells. This variety is rather late for some sections of New York State. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c; oz. 90c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.85; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$4.50; lb. \$8.50.

TOMATO DISEASE CONTROL

For control of late blight and other tomato diseases the New York State Experiment Station recommends alternate sprays of Zerlate and Microgel (a basic copper fungicide—50% active copper). $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Zerlate and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Microgel are enough to spray an average garden planting of tomatoes for the season. Price for set 90c, prepaid. Directions for preparing the spray and recommended time for application are included with each set.

RUTABAGAS

Vitamins b C g

Pkt. will sow 25 ft. row
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. will sow 100 ft. row
 Seed hot water treated

Rutabagas are either seeded in rows 18 to 30 inches and thinned to 6 to 10 inches or sowed in a bed and transplanted. Rutabagas require a month more to mature than turnips so should be sowed earlier.

Improved Long Island is the most commonly grown commercial variety.

***460 IMPROVED LONG ISLAND:** 90 days. Tops comparatively small and neck short. Roots are large, spherical, purplish-red above ground, light yellow below; taproot small. Flesh is yellow, fine grained, firm, crisp, mild and sweet. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$1.20.

461 HALL'S WESTBURY: 90 days. A large growing yellow variety with purple top and small neck. One of the popular varieties grown in Canada. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$1.50.

WATERMELON

Pkt. will plant 10 hills

Watermelons require a light, well drained soil and plenty of fertilizer. We suggest in the North that the plants either be started inside in bands or fertile pots and transplanted to the open ground after danger of frost is past; or, the seed may be planted under Hotents.

Either method will insure an early crop of delicious melons.

Honey Cream is the best early watermelon. Its delicious golden yellow flesh and thin rind make it unique among watermelon varieties.

***440 HONEY CREAM:** 82 days. Honey Cream is a prolific watermelon of excellent quality. The fruits are large, nearly round and light green with darker green stripes. The flesh is golden yellow, firm, and of excellent quality. We recommend Honey Cream for the home garden and roadside stand. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.45; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.35; lb. \$4.25; 5 lbs. \$20.75.

442 KLONDIKE: 90 days. An early variety, very popular in the Western States. Fruits large, oblong, slightly tapering to blossom end and medium sized. Flesh bright deep red, very sweet and tender. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.65; lb. \$2.85; 5 lbs. \$13.75.

441 EARLY KANSAS: 90 days. Fruits large, nearly round, bright green, with broad wavy stripes of lighter green. Flesh bright red, thick, free from stringy heart, and of excellent flavor. Rind thin and tough. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.65; lb. \$2.85; 5 lbs. \$13.75.

TURNIPS

Vitamins b c g

Pkt. will sow 25 ft. row
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. will sow 100 ft. row
 Seed hot water treated

For winter use, seed should be sown July 15th to 30th either in 12 to 28 inch rows, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, or broadcast. If in rows, seedlings should be thinned to 4 inches apart. Sown in spring, turnips are apt to be wormy.

The Purple Top White Globe is the standard winter turnip for the field and garden. Turnip seed may be sown by broadcasting between the rows at the last cultivation of your garden. In this way you will grow all the turnips you need with very little labor.

***450 PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE:** 57 days. Tops medium large, compact, cut-leaved. Roots globular, smooth; bright purplish-red above, white below; become 5 to 6 inches in diameter. Flesh is white, firm, fine grained and tender when young. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$4.75; 10 lbs. \$9.00.

451 GOLDEN BALL: 60 days. Tops small, cut-leaved. Roots globular, commonly 4 inches in diameter. Skin smooth, orange-yellow. Flesh yellow, firm, fine grained and of good quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 55c; lb. 90c; 5 lbs. \$4.25; 10 lbs. \$8.00.



Orson believes Honey Cream is the best watermelon for the North—and it is all right in the South for an early melon for home use.



Our Strawberry Plants are Northern grown, free from disease, freshly dug and carefully packed to reach you in perfect condition.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Set plants 18 inches apart in $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft. rows. We have in the past dug strawberry plants as they were wanted by the customers. Many of the orders came in late or specified late shipment. We found these late dug plants started slowly and were not as vigorous as early dug plants.

We now start digging and shipping our northern grown plants about April 10th. If a later shipping date is specified, we will hold your plants dormant in cold storage until date of shipment.

Shipments before April 10th will be Maryland grown plants and will be made direct from growing point.

We list the four spring varieties that seem to be among those best adapted to the East. Premier is a fine early berry but the fruiting season is short. Fairfax is a day or two later but fruits over a much longer season. Catskill, a midseason variety produces very large berries over a long season. Sparkle, a new variety, is especially recommended for freezing. Gem is the best of the everbearing varieties.

***FAIRFAX:** One of the most popular berries for the home garden and roadside stand; a day or two later than Premier but an exceptionally long fruiting season. Plants are vigorous and foliage holds well through fruiting season. Fruits are very large and hold size better than most varieties. Fairfax has a rich, full bodied flavor and a mouth watering aroma. Freshly dug No. 1 plants: 25 plants \$1.50; 50 plants \$2.50; 100 plants \$3.60, prepaid; 500 plants \$9.65, 1000 plants \$18.50 not prepaid.

PREMIER: A favorite variety for local and nearby markets. The plant is vigorous, makes good fruiting bed in all types of soil and is very disease resistant. First fruits are large but season is short and berries have a tendency to run down in size as season advances. A very heavy producer of excellent quality berries. Freshly dug No. 1 plants: 25 plants \$1.50; 50 plants \$2.50; 100 plants \$3.60 prepaid; 500 plants \$9.65; 1000 plants \$18.50 not prepaid.

CATSKILL: A very large midseason berry suitable for both the home garden and local markets. Plants vigorous, free from leaf diseases, very productive and thrives in all soils. Fruit very large, attractive, holds size well throughout the season. Freshly dug No. 1 plants: 25 plants \$1.50; 50 plants \$2.50; 100 plants \$3.60 prepaid; 500 plants \$9.65; 1000 plants \$18.50 not prepaid.

GEM EVERBEARING. An everbearer that really produces a crop in early summer and another in late summer and autumn. Berries are large, light red in color, firm, rather tart in quality, and very attractive in the quart. Plants are vigorous and produce more runner plants than other everbearing varieties. Freshly dug No. 1 plants: 25 plants \$2.50; 50 plants \$3.50; 100 plants \$5.25 prepaid; 500 plants \$14.90; 1000 plants \$29.00 not prepaid.



Courtesy N. Y. S. Experiment Sta.

This is one of the best looking strawberry plantings we have ever seen—the variety is Sparkle. The grower, Mr. George Lord, left, Oswego, N. Y. is justly proud of the field.

SPARKLE: The New York State Experiment Station especially recommends Sparkle as a quick freezing variety. Sparkle, a new introduction from the New Jersey Experiment Station, ripens late, has a fine flavor and is claimed to be resistant to Red Stole root rot disease. Freshly dug No. 1 Plants: 25 plants \$1.50; 50 plants \$2.50; 100 plants \$3.60 prepaid; 500 plants \$9.65; 1000 plants \$18.50 not prepaid.

"I sure do like your Sweet Spanish Onion Plants and so do all that have sent for them. One lady had some weighing 1 lb."

Jan. 28, 1948

Joseph Widrick, Jr.
Croghan, N. Y.

ROBSON'S CERTIFIED RASPBERRIES

Raspberries are a delicious fruit that can be easily grown in the home garden. The plants do well on a variety of soils and will produce over a period of 10 to 12 years if given a little care. We have carefully selected the varieties listed below as being the best now available. Our plants are grown from certified parent stocks and all of our plants have been certified by state inspectors to be free from virus or other diseases and pests. A copy of the certificate is attached to each shipment.

Both 1 and 2 year plants are offered as noted; the 2 year plants, being larger, will often produce some fruit the first year. Red raspberry varieties are listed in their order of maturity.

All of the varieties of raspberries listed below were introduced by the New York State Experiment Station and unless otherwise noted are recommended by them.

Prices, unless otherwise noted—1 Year, Selected Plants: 10 for \$2.25, 25 for \$4.10, 50 for \$7.10, 100 for \$12.35, prepaid; 250 for \$26.00, 500 for \$43.00, 1000 for \$75.00, not prepaid.

2 Year, Selected Plants: 10 for \$2.75, 25 for \$5.50, 50 for \$9.50, 100 for \$16.00, prepaid; 250 for \$31.00, 500 for \$60.00, not prepaid.



Courtesy N. Y. S. Experiment Sta.

The earliest red raspberry available. Moreover the crop ripens over a long season. These characters have made June a profitable variety for market growers, especially when grown for markets that pay a premium for earliness. Fruit is of medium size, roundish, bright attractive red. Canes are thornless and bear fruit out in the open. Plants are of medium height, vigorous, productive and quite hardy.

Indian Summer (New Everbearing Red Raspberry)

A new autumn-fruiting or so-called everbearing red raspberry introduced by the New York State Experiment Station. The summer crop in the Experiment Station plots ripens a few days later than June and the fall crop starts about mid-September and continues until stopped by severe freezing weather in November. Fruit is large, round, medium red and of excellent quality. Plants are tall, very vigorous, productive and hardy. Grows best in a moist, fertile soil.

The Experiment Station has had some reports, however, that in some sections of the State, especially the shorter growing sections, Indian Summer has not produced well in the fall and for this reason must give it a qualified recommendation.

Newburgh

Now well established as the standard midseason red raspberry for market purposes. Fruit is very large, round, attractive red, very firm, and of excellent quality. Plants are medium in height, very productive and hardy. The large size and unusual firmness of the berries as well as the productiveness of the plants make Newburgh a very desirable variety.

1 Year Plants Only

Taylor

One of the newer raspberries that has become popular both for home and market use. The heavy yield of bright red berries, their firmness and good quality, borne on sturdy upright plants that do not require support, are characters that distinguish this variety.

1 Year Plants Only

Even though you have raspberries, we suggest that you order Milton plants for Spring setting. Milton not only is a high quality berry but seems to be disease resistant.

Milton

Newest red raspberry introduced by the New York State Experiment Station. It is the best later maturing variety. Fruit is large, bright attractive red, firm and excellent in quality. Plants are tall, vigorous, sturdy, and productive. It has remained free from mosaic in Experiment Station tests.

Marion (Purple Raspberry)

Fruit is very large, retaining its size well throughout the season, roundish, firm, tart, good in quality. Plants are vigorous, hardy, and very productive. The unusually large fruit and its productiveness make it a very desirable purple variety to grow.

2 Year Plants Only

Bristol (The Leading Black Raspberry)

Introduced by the New York State Experiment Station a few years ago, Bristol is one of the best for market and home use. Fruit is large, roundish, black, attractive, firm and very good. Plants are tall, vigorous, hardy and very productive.

1 year selected plants. 10 for \$1.80, 25 for \$3.30, 50 for \$5.70, 100 for \$9.90, prepaid.

Eldorado

(The Best Blackberry)

The only variety of blackberry recommended for general cultivation in New York by the State Experiment Station. Plants are vigorous and very productive. Fruit is large, elongated, jet black, core soft; flesh juicy, sweet, good in quality. Ripens over a long period and is hardy except in the coldest section of the state.

2 year selected plants. 10 for \$1.80, 25 for \$3.30, 50 for \$5.70, 100 for \$9.75, prepaid.



Experienced potato growers demand Prince Edward Island Certified Irish Cobbler seed. Ball Brothers of Newport, N. C., find that they produce a more vigorous plant and more bushels per acre.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES

1 Peck (15 lbs.) will plant about 200 ft. row

Certified seed potatoes are grown from carefully selected tested certified stock; officially inspected in the field for trueness to name, for disease and insect damage, harvested and again tested in Florida to insure our customers of the highest quality seed that can be produced. Each bag carries a certificate stating that the contents meet certification standards.

Irish Cobbler has for years held the reputation of being the best quality early potato for both home use and market. We have found that Certified Cobbler seed grown on Prince Edward Island, Canada, will yield more bushels per acre than is possible from seed grown farther South.

Bliss Triumph is a very early pink-skinned variety. Bliss does not usually yield as well as Irish Cobbler but is earlier.

Katahdin and Chippewa are comparatively new midseason varieties that have found favor in many localities. Sebago is very popular in areas which formerly grew Smooth and Russet Rurals.

The new Ontario has created wide interest in the whole Northeast. Ontario not only yields well, but is very resistant to Potato Scab.

Essex is a new blight resistant potato that is not only highly blight resistant but also yields very well.

***PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND CERTIFIED IRISH COBLERS:** 90 days. This seed was grown on Prince Edward Island, Canada. Weather and soil conditions there are ideal for the production of Cobbler potatoes. Prince Edward Island seed of this variety is much more vigorous and produces a larger yield than seed grown farther South.

The Irish Cobbler is a medium early variety. Tuber is blocky, glossy white, rather deep-eyed, very susceptible to scab, well adapted to muck and the lighter soils. Requires cool moist situation for high yields. Excellent quality. 1 peck (15 lbs.) by Parcel Post \$2.00, prepaid; 1 to 10 bags \$5.75 per 100 lb. bag; 10 to 50 bags \$5.60; 50 to 100 bags \$5.50, not prepaid.

MAINE CERTIFIED BLISS TRIUMPH: 80 days. Tubers blocky, pink skinned, usually shallow eyed, very susceptible to scab and mosaic. Adaptation similar to Irish Cobbler. Suitable for local markets and home garden. Excellent cooking quality. 1 peck (15 lbs.) by Parcel Post \$2.10, prepaid; 1 to 10 bags \$6.25 per 100 lb. bag; 10 to 50 bags \$6.10; 50 to 100 bags \$6.00, not prepaid.

NEW YORK CERTIFIED CHIPPEWA: 100 days. Tubers glossy white, shallow eyed, flattened. Tends to sprout early in storage. Should be marketed early for best quality. Very susceptible to leaf-roll and scab. Usually outyields Cobbler. Widely adapted and fairly resistant to heat and drought. Popular for chip making. Cooks white, very mealy. 1 peck (15 lbs.) by Parcel Post \$1.90, prepaid; 1 to 10 bags \$5.25 per 100 lb. bag; 10 to 50 bags \$5.10; 50 to 100 bags \$5.00, not prepaid.

NEW YORK STATE CERTIFIED KATAHDIN: 110 days. Tubers glossy white, shallow-eyed, rather thick, very regular and seldom rough even under unfavorable conditions. Fairly wide adaptation. Usually does not yield as well as other late varieties, but very popular on markets. Sets few tubers and develops them rapidly. Sets shallow and is subject to sunburn. Somewhat resistant to mosaic, leaf-roll, yellow dwarf and "Z" disease. 1 peck (15 lbs.) by Parcel Post \$1.90, prepaid; 1 to 10 bags \$5.25 per 100 lb. bag; 10 to 50 bags \$5.10; 50 to 100 bags \$5.00, not prepaid.

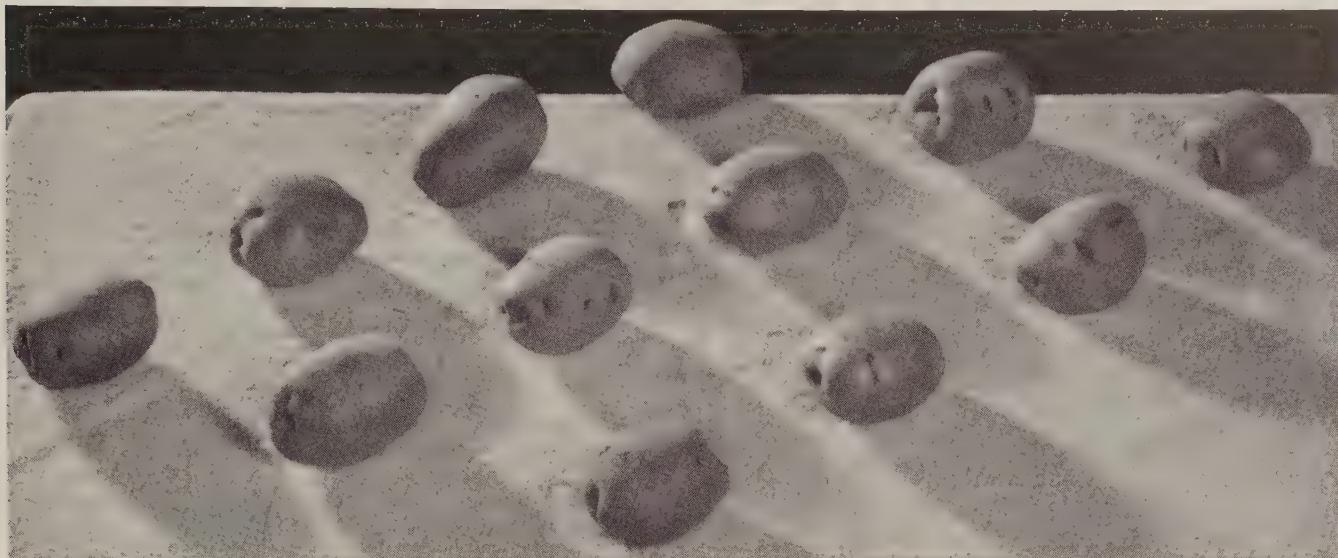
SHIPPING DATE ON POTATOES

Peck lots of potatoes may be sent any time after March 15th by parcel post. Larger quantities are shipped by freight unless otherwise specified. We have found from experience that shipments made by freight before April 10th are in danger of being damaged by freezing. All freight shipments will be made on or after the above date depending on weather conditions.

POTATO FIX

Potato Fix contains the methyl ester of naphthalene-acetic acid, a growth regulating chemical which has the power to stop sprouts from growing for as long as a year. Potato Fix to prevent sprouting is the modern way of eliminating storage losses.

9 oz. Treats 9 bushels \$1.00
1 lb. Treats 16 bushels \$1.70
5 lbs. Treats 80 bushels \$6.40



Plant breeders are developing many varieties of disease resistant vegetables but it is seldom that they are able to combine disease resistance with exceptionally high yield. Ontario is resistant to scab and reports indicate as high as 800 bushels yield per acre.

NEW YORK CERTIFIED ONTARIO: 120 days.

Ontario is a seedling resulting from a cross made by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Our farms are in the limestone belt of New York State where the soil is favorable for the development of potato scab. In fact, we have been forced to grow our New York Certified seed in other areas of the State where potato scab is not a problem.

Some years ago we set up a scab testing plot on one of our farms in cooperation with the New York State College of Agriculture. Here on the same scab infested land year after year various new varieties of potatoes were tested for resistance to scab. Ontario was outstanding and also had what many others did not have—fair to good cooking quality and yield. Ontario has been tested in many other places and we are sure that it will do much to solve the scab problem in those sections that are affected. Ontario comes out clean where other varieties fail.

Ontario tubers are very smooth, shallow-eyed, white and slightly elongated; not only very resistant to scab but quite resistant to late blight and "Z" disease. 1 peck (15 lbs.) by Parcel Post \$1.95; prepaid; 1 to 10 bags \$5.50 per 100 lb. bag; 10 to 50 bags \$5.35; 50 bags or more \$5.25, not prepaid.

NEW YORK STATE CERTIFIED ESSEX: 105 days.

Vine growth and tubers much like Irish Cobbler. Sets many tubers and cannot bring all of them up to size in a dry season. Highly resistant to late blight and has been grown successfully without Bordeaux mixture in several areas of the State. Cooking quality fair. Introduced by Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station. 1 peck (15 lbs.) by Parcel Post \$2.20, prepaid; 1 to 10 bags \$7.00 per 100 bag lb., not prepaid.

NEW YORK CERTIFIED SEBAGO: 120 days.

Tubers white, shallow-eyed, somewhat thicker than Chippewa. Vigorous, upright foliage; fairly resistant to heat and drought. Wide adaptation to soil and climate. Yields as well or better than Rural. Somewhat resistant to late blight, yellow dwarf and scab. Cooks white, fairly mealy. 1 peck (15 lbs.) by Parcel Post \$1.90, prepaid; 1 to 10 bags \$5.25 per 100 lb. bag; 10 to 50 bags \$5.10; 50 to 100 bags \$5.00, not prepaid.

"The Seneca Chief sweet corn was the best corn I ever had. I had some wonderful compliments from my customers."

Feb. 16, 1948

H. L. Merley
Davidsville, Pa.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS

100 plants will set 150 ft. row

Sweet potatoes can be successfully grown in the Northern States providing you have a sandy soil, plant the right variety and follow our cultural directions. If you have the soil we will supply you with the plants and full cultural directions.

Our Northern growers are finding that sweet potatoes can be grown farther North than was thought possible. This is the result of new and earlier varieties and better cultural practices. A new variety developed in Maryland called "Maryland Golden" has given wonderful results in New York State. We supply each purchaser of plants with detailed instructions on how to grow sweet potatoes successfully. All you need is a moderately light, fertile soil.

MARYLAND GOLDEN: 120 days. One of the most attractive and productive varieties we have ever seen. Flesh golden color and medium dry. Stores well but is tender and must be handled carefully. Plants ready for shipment about June 1st. 25 plants 75c; 50 plants \$1.35; 100 plants \$2.20 prepaid; 500 plants \$6.00; 1000 plants \$10.00 not prepaid.



The demand for Certified Ontario Potatoes is still greater than our production. You should place your order at once to be sure of delivery.

CERTIFIED HYBRID FIELD CORN

1 Bu. will plant 4 acres for silage
1 Bu. will plant 5 acres for grain

It is estimated that 68% of the field corn grown in the United States in 1946 was hybrid varieties and that this 68% produced 80% of the corn crop. Hybrids are more resistant to dry weather, ripen more evenly, and produce more bushels per acre. Certified hybrid corn is so vigorous that care should be taken not to plant it too thick—36 inch rows and 9 inches in the row for silage and 12 inches when the corn is to be grown for grain.

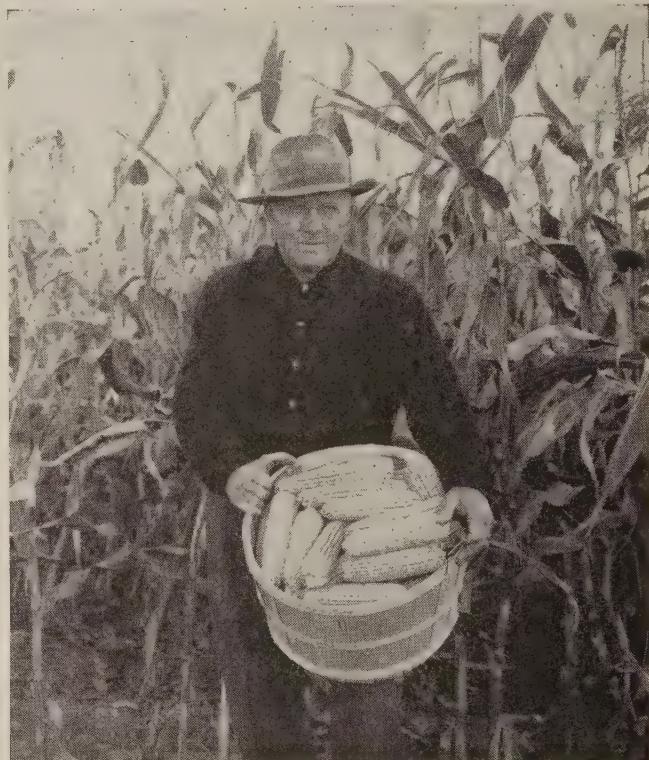
Growers tell us that Certified Cornell 35-5 will shell more pounds of corn than any other variety they have ever grown. It also makes good silage in areas where the season is short. Certified Cornell 29-3 is the most popular hybrid for silage in the Northeast but is more susceptible to smut and does not stand quite as well as Wisconsin 416 and Wisconsin 464.

CERTIFIED CORNELL HYBRID 35-5: 95 days. A new early yellow dent hybrid field corn introduced by the N. Y. State College of Agriculture. Stalks 7 to 8 ft. high, ears 8 to 9 inches, kernels narrow, deep, yellow. A very attractive corn that yields well and is well adapted to New York State conditions. The narrow kernel makes Cornell 35-5 a favorite with the poultrymen.

CERTIFIED CORNELL HYBRID 29-3: 110 days. Originated at Cornell as a silage variety for use on the higher elevations of New York State and also found to be an excellent husking variety on our farms where the elevation is below 1,200 ft. Stalk 9-10 ft., slender and leafy. Ears 9 to 10 inches long and slightly tapered. The dented kernels are yellow tinged with red. Cornell 29-3 has largely replaced West Branch Sweepstakes for silage—the silage contains 10% more dry matter and will feed your cows two weeks longer.

WISCONSIN HYBRID 416: 105 days. Very similar to Wisconsin Hybrid 464 but about 5 days earlier. Stalks are medium tall; ears long and somewhat slender. Its field appearance is very good and it is noted for easy husking.

WISCONSIN HYBRID 464: 110 days. A leafy yellow variety of the same season as Cornell 29-3 but one that we find has a stronger stalk and root than 29-3. It is also more resistant to smut. Suitable for silage on elevations in New York State over 1,200 ft. and for both silage and husking at elevations from 600 to 1,200 ft. Stalk 8 to 10 ft.; ear large, well filled with deep yellow kernels.



Many a dairyman likes to get the job of filling silo out of the way early. Howard Turnbull and many others have found that Cornell 35-5 is an ideal hybrid for early silo filling and it always gets ripe for husking.

PRICES ON NEW YORK GROWN CERTIFIED FIELD CORN VARIETIES

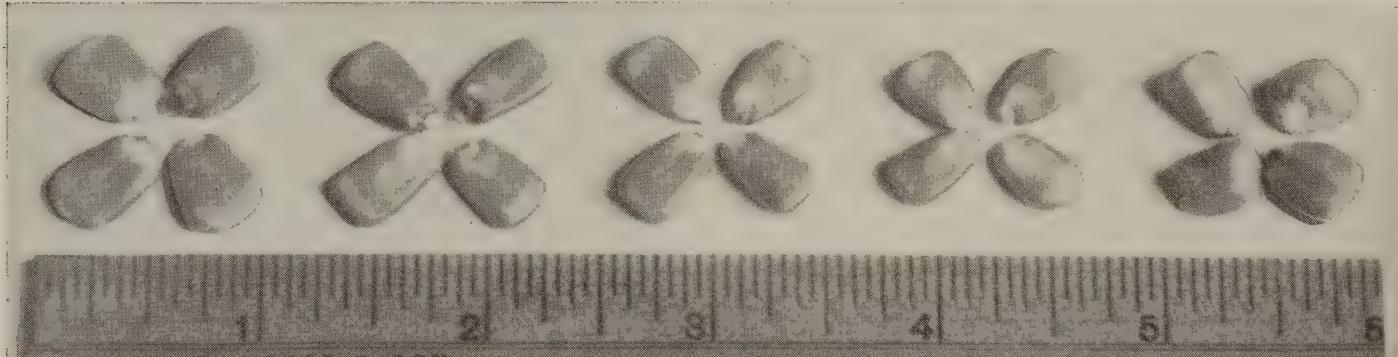
Transportation Prepaid

GRADE	1 Peck	½ Bu.	1 Bu.	2 Bu. or more	John Deere	International	*Recommended Planter Plate
Extra Large Flat.....	\$2.70	\$5.15	\$9.25	\$9.00 per bu.	†Y2637B	†H694B	††1977A
Large Flat.....	2.65	5.00	9.00	8.75 per bu.	Y2637B	H694B	1977A
Medium Flat.....	2.65	5.00	9.00	8.75 per bu.	Y2636B	H697B	3546A
Small Flat.....	1.90	3.50	6.00	5.75 per bu.	Y4664B	H1268B	3367A
Large Round.....	2.10	3.90	7.00	6.75 per bu.	Y5511B	H1933B	3398A

*These plates have been recommended by the implement companies as being suitable for the planting of these grades of field corn. John Deere Y series plates are for horse drawn planters; H series are tractor planters. International plates are for the No. 100 and No. 200 series planters.

†Turn false ring groove side up.

††With 620 369 R1 grooved hopper bottom plate.



Extra Large Flat

Large Flat

Medium Flat

Small Flat

Large Round



We believe that in order to keep our customers advised as to the best varieties of seed we must continually test new varieties coming onto the market. For several years we have carried on field corn tests in cooperation with the New York State College of Agriculture.

OPEN-POLLINATED FIELD CORN

For those who still prefer the old open-pollinated varieties of corn, we have Certified Early Cornell 11 for grain and either West Branch Sweepstakes or Improved Leaming for silage. We can only recommend Improved Leaming in areas that have long growing seasons.

1 bushel of Certified Early Cornell 11 will plant 5 acres; 1 bushel of West Branch Sweepstakes or Improved Leaming will plant between 3 and 4 acres.

CERTIFIED EARLY CORNELL 11: 90 days. A very early strain of Cornell 11 that has proven to be very productive for an open pollinated dent variety. Stalk 7 to 9 ft. Ears 8 to 9 inches long with 14 to 18 rows of yellow kernels on a small cob. No. 1 Flat Kernels: 1 peck \$2.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$3.75; 1 bu. \$6.50; 2 bu. \$12.50.

WEST BRANCH SWEEPSTAKES: 120 days. A silage corn that produces a heavy tonnage of 9 to 10 ft. stalks, but cannot be depended on to mature for grain in New York State. Ear large, 10 to 12 inches long, bearing 12 to 14 rows of large kernels, mostly red. No. 1 Flat Kernels: 1 peck \$1.90; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$3.50; 1 bu. \$6.00; 2 bu. \$11.50.

IMPROVED LEAMING: 102 days. An improved strain of a very popular old variety. Plant 10 to 12 ft. high. Stalk heavy, quite leafy and well rooted. Produces an enormous amount of green weight with high percentage of water. Cannot be depended on to ripen ears in most sections of New York State. No. 1 Flat Kernels: 1 peck \$1.90; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$3.50; 1 bu. \$6.00; 2 bu. \$11.50.

SOY BEANS

Soy beans probably will never be as widely grown in the East as in the Middle-west but we now have early varieties that are suited to Northeastern conditions. These are Cayuga and Seneca. Cayuga is the smaller plant and is usually sowed solid with a grain drill while Seneca is more branching and does better if sowed in every other run of the drill or in 28 inch rows. Where soy beans are planted closer than 28 inches, a spike-tooth drag or weeder is used for cultivation.

Lincoln is an improved Manchu and is sowed for hay or with corn for silage. A special soy bean attachment for the corn planter helps put in the proper proportion of soy beans.

CAYUGA: 90 days. Cayuga has an upright habit of growth with few branches, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet high. The stiff stalk bears a profusion of pods containing 2 or 3 small black beans.

We have found that under our conditions the most economical way to grow Cayuga Soy Beans is to drill them about June 10th on a clean piece of ground using all the runs in the grain drill and seeding at the rate of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. per acre. If weeds are a problem, when the bean plants are 3 to 4 inches high a weeder or spike tooth drag should be used. When ripe they can be cut with a combine or grain binder and threshed. Suitable for stock feeding, also for an early hay crop. $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$2.90; 1 to 4 bu. \$5.25; 4 bu. or more \$5.15 per bu., not prepaid.

SENECA: 100 days. A larger plant than Cayuga, more branching. Produces heavy crops of good sized yellow beans. The yellow color makes it more desirable for processing than Cayuga.

Seneca Soy Beans should be planted in 28 inch rows and cultivated or sowed with a grain drill using every other tooth. Because of size of plant it is not advisable to sow closer than 14 inch rows. Where 14 inch rows are used, cultivating can be done with spike tooth drag or rotary hoe. 3 to 4 pecks will sow an acre in 14 inch rows. $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$2.95; 1 to 4 bu. \$5.40; 4 bu. or more \$5.30 per bu., not prepaid.

LINCOLN: 108 days. A new cross between Mandarin and Manchu. Plant medium height, well branched, upright. Especially adapted for hay and for planting with corn for silage in New York and Northern Pennsylvania. Soy beans in corn add 10% more dry matter and 50% more protein to the silage. $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$2.95; 1 to 4 bu. \$5.40; 4 bu. or more \$5.30 per bu., not prepaid.

Do not fail to innoculate soy beans with Legume-Aid. See page 47.



Courtesy N. Y. S. College of Agr.

On the left is the new Mohawk Oat while on the right is Vicland showing what blight will do to a variety that is not resistant. If you need more straw you should sow Advance which is also blight resistant.

CERTIFIED OATS

1½ to 2 bu. will sow 1 acre

All Certified Oats are treated with New Improved Ceresan before shipment.

Rust has cut the yield of oats in the northern states for the past 20 years. A few years ago we thought that Vicland and Erban were going to solve the problem but now we find that Vicland is susceptible to an oat blight. Last year Cornell released a new variety called Mohawk that was widely grown throughout the state. It has been found to be highly resistant to blight and most of the strains of rust. The strain of rust that it is susceptible to is not a problem except on late plantings.

Clinton has much the same parentage as Mohawk and performs nearly as well in the state.

MOHAWK: A new variety of yellow kernelled oats developed by the Cornell Department of Plant Breeding. Mohawk is about 3 inches taller than Vicland and matures a few days later. It is resistant to crown rust and to the new blight that caused so much damage to oats last season. In addition to being disease resistant, Mohawk has a very stiff straw and stands much better than most other varieties. In seven New York State regional trials the average yield of Mohawk was 85½ bushels per acre. Certified Seed: 1 to 15 bu. \$2.50 per bu.; 15 bu. or more \$2.40 per bu., not prepaid.

CLINTON: A new high yielding, early maturing variety selected from the same cross made by the United States Department of Agriculture as Mohawk. The difference between the two varieties is that Mohawk was selected to meet New York State conditions; Clinton was selected to meet western conditions. In comparative tests conducted by the New York State College of Agriculture, Mohawk seems to be a little better adapted to the state than Clinton. Clinton also has high resistance to Helminthosporium blight and rust. Certified Seed: 1 to 15 bu. \$2.10 per bu.; 15 bu. or more \$2.00 per bu., not prepaid.

WINTER WHEAT AND BARLEY

Prices on Certified Wong Winter Barley, Certified Yorkwin and Cornell 595 Wheat will be available about August 1st. Write for price list to be mailed at that time.

ADVANCE: A new oat released by Cornell and available in very limited quantities to New York farmers for the first time in 1948. It is a medium early oat, being from two to four days later than Mohawk and 4 to 6 inches taller, it has a stiffer straw than the common tall midseason oats although not so stiff as that of Mohawk. In yield, Advance is comparable to Mohawk and Clinton. It is also highly resistant to Helminthosporium blight and resistant to all prevalent races of rust except Race 45 crown (leaf) rust. Advance is adapted to all oat growing areas of the State, but is especially recommended to those dairy-men desiring more straw than that provided by Mohawk and Clinton. The Advance variety should primarily be used by the Northern New York and hill dairy farmer. Certified Seed: 1 to 15 bu. \$2.95 per bu.; 15 or more \$2.85 per bu., not prepaid.

CERTIFIED ALPHA BARLEY

2 to 2½ bu. will sow 1 acre

The most popular two-rowed variety in the East. Alpha is a heavy producing, large kerneled barley with fairly stiff straw. Ripens a little later than the six row varieties; heads do not crinkle and break off. This makes it especially desirable for sowing with oats or harvesting with combine. Certified Seed: 1 to 10 bu. \$3.50 per bu.; 10 bu. or more \$3.40 per bu., not prepaid.

Index on page 4

DOMESTIC RYE GRASS

Each year growers are finding that Domestic Rye Grass can be successfully used as a cover crop on more and more of their cultivated fields; grape growers are sowing it in vineyards; apple and peach growers are sowing Domestic Rye Grass in their orchards; dairy farmers are finding that it not only makes a better cover crop than rye but provides excellent late fall and early spring pasture; vegetable growers are seeding cabbage, sweet corn, squash, and tomato fields at the last cultivation with Domestic Rye Grass. Rye Grass in the north should be sowed before September 1st.

Domestic Rye Grass sowed at the last cultivation makes very little growth until frost has killed the crop or until it is harvested. From then on, until covered by snow, Domestic Rye Grass grows rapidly, forming a sod that protects the soil from erosion and furnishes a large amount of humus for the use of the following crop.

Domestic Rye Grass should be seeded at the rate of 10 to 12 lbs. per acre if it is not to be pastured. If pastured a seeding of 20 pounds is recommended. Domestic Rye Grass forms a much greater root system than rye; does not grow as fast in the spring; and can be sowed at less cost per acre.

There is a difference in the hardiness of Domestic Rye Grass. Texas grown seed winter-kills much worse than seed grown farther North. Our seed is grown for us in Oregon.

1 to 10 lbs. 25c per lb; 10 to 20 lbs. 23c per lb.; 20 to 100 lbs. 20c per lb. prepaid; 100 lbs. or over, 17c, not prepaid.

(Send today for special folder on use and application of Domestic Rye Grass.)

FARMER BROADCAST SEEDER

All-Electric

For several years we have been looking for a good power-operated broadcast seeder to sow Domestic Rye Grass for a cover crop at the last cultivation of corn, tomatoes, cabbage and other crops. The Farmer Broadcast Seeder we believe is the answer to the problem for it will sow any seed or grain that can be broadcast—it is a good buy for any farm.

The Farmer Seeder and agitator are powered from your car, truck or tractor battery; comes complete with two individual electric motors, one to operate seeder and the other to operate the agitator. The Seeder does not throw seed or grain on your vehicle and can therefore be mounted on the front or rear of your car, truck or tractor. The Farmer Seeder features a sealed motor with thrust bearing. No chains, belts, pulleys, gears or sprockets to deal with—nothing to grease or oil. You can even bolt this Seeder to your farm wagon or trailer—then attach it to a 6 volt battery, and you are ready to go. Price \$59.25, delivered.

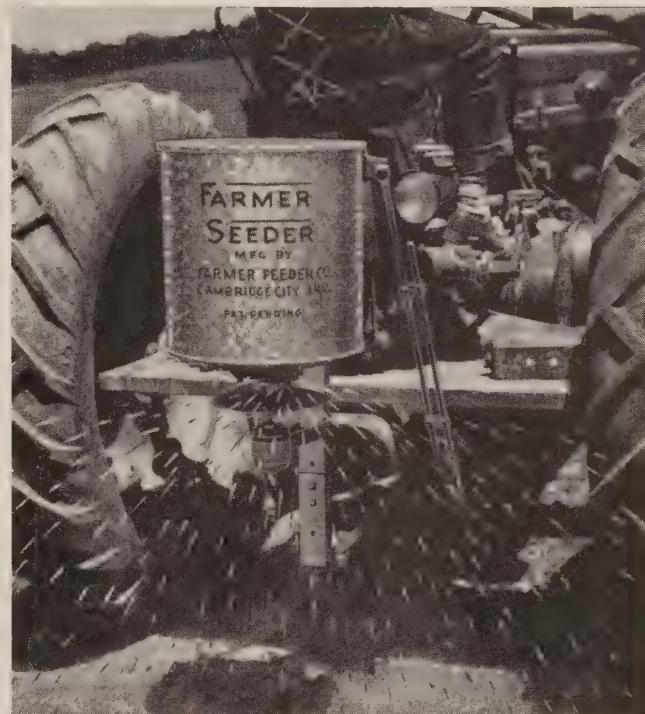
CYCLONE SEED SOWER

For Sowing All Kinds of Seed Broadcast

The Cyclone Seed Sower is known and used in most all the countries of the world where seed is sown broadcast. Hundreds of thousands of farmers in America, Europe, Canada and elsewhere have relied on it for many years to rapidly and uniformly distribute alfalfa, clover, ryegrass and grains and seeds that are sown broadcast.



The Cyclone Seeder is suspended by a web strap over the shoulder and hangs in the most convenient manner to carry and operate. Full directions for operating are attached to each machine. \$4 delivered.



At last we have a modern up-to-date electric driven grass seeder that can be mounted anywhere and operated from a storage battery.

PASTURE MIXTURES

Every year we find more interest in improving our pastures. This is not only true on our so-called poor soils but is becoming even more so on our best soils where dairying is definitely on the increase.

We are this year listing two types of pasture mixture—both have been approved by the Department of Agronomy, Cornell University. These, we feel, will fit the needs and purse of most dairymen. If you have a special problem, write us and we will try to help you.

PERMANENT PASTURE MIXTURE: For establishing a permanent pasture on good, fertile, well drained soil where care will be taken in grazing practices. Seeding should be made in April or early May without a companion crop. The field should be ready for light grazing in about sixty days from sowing; not suitable for hay production. 12 lbs. (enough for 1 acre) \$9.46, prepaid; 50 lbs. \$36.00, not prepaid; 100 lbs. \$70.00, not prepaid.

GENERAL PURPOSE PASTURE MIXTURE: Suitable to soil high in fertility, not drouthy, well supplied with lime and fairly well adapted to alfalfa. It may be seeded either alone or with a companion grain crop. Hay or silage may be cut one year. 15 lbs. (enough for 1 acre) \$11.10, prepaid; 50 lbs. \$33.50, not prepaid; 100 lbs. \$66.00, not prepaid.



A three man team makes short work of covering melon plants with Hotents on Robson Seed Farms.

HOTENTS

Designed to protect and force all varieties of plants where a large protector is needed. Made of extra strong paper supported by two metal bands.

Hotents are $10\frac{1}{2} \times 14\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the base and $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches high. We recommend them especially for melons. Send for descriptive circular.

15	\$.85	prepaid			
100	3.25	prepaid			
250	6.15	not prepaid	20 lbs.		
500	11.75	not prepaid	35 lbs.		
1000	22.75	not prepaid	70 lbs.		
Setter	2.25	not prepaid	4 lbs.		

PIONEER PEAT MOSS

Many garden soils are rather heavy for flower and vegetable growing. If you have this condition in your garden, spread Pioneer Peat Moss to a thickness of 2 to 4" and work into the soil to a depth of 6 inches. Such an application loosens the soil and holds moisture in dry weather. Bales $40 \times 21 \times 19$ inches, protected by heavy asphalt paper and wooden veneer strips, weigh approximately 100 lbs. **\$4.50 per bale, not prepaid.**

GARDEN STAKES

Excellent for marking rows where seed has been sown, these smooth, painted, wooden stakes are of best quality. 10 inches long; $\frac{1}{8}$ inches wide. Bundle of 25, 50c; 250, \$3.50; 1,000, \$10.40, prepaid.

STAPLED WOOD VENEER PLANT BANDS

A heavy, well made plant band for use in starting melon, pepper, tomato, eggplant, etc. in greenhouse or coldframe. These bands come packed flat but are stapled and are easily shaped by a pinch of the fingers. Band need not be removed when transplanted in field if directions are followed. Full instructions with every order.

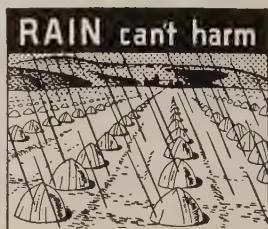
Size	25 prepaid	100 prepaid	500 not prepaid	1,000 not prepaid
3"x3"x3"	\$.60	\$1.60	\$2.70	\$5.25
4"x4"x4"	.70	1.75	3.50	6.50

STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT: The most popular of all repellents to protect sprouting corn from crows, pheasants and other birds. Easy to apply. Will not gum up planter. 1 bu. size 60 cts.; 2 bu. size \$1.00; 4 bu. size \$1.75, postpaid.

HOTKAPS

Protect Crops and Pay Premium Profits

Hotkaps eliminate weather and insect damage. These patented wax paper cones form miniature hot houses over each plant, promote sturdy growth and bring crops to maturity 2 to 3 weeks earlier. Thousands of farmers are getting premium prices, making big money every year by using Hotkaps. Inexpensive to buy. Easy to set out. One man can place 2000 or more per day.



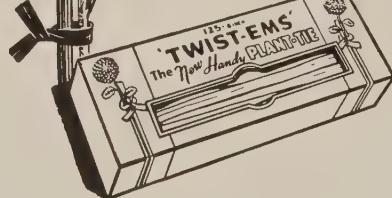
Fibreboard Setter



Steel Setter

25 Hotkaps with Setter 70 cts. prepaid; 100 with Setter \$2.75 prepaid; 250 with Setter \$4.65 prepaid; 1000 without Setter \$14.65 not prepaid, 30 lbs.; Fibreboard Setter 20 cts. prepaid; Steel Setter \$1.95 prepaid.

TWIST-EMS



Strong, dark green, "invisible" tapes with wire reinforcing. Protects stems, permanently support Annuals, Perennials, Vines, Shrubs, and Vegetables. Grand for flower arrangement. Millions used by successful nurserymen, professional and amateur gardeners.

Garden Size 8 inch Special Carton (50) 20c, (125) 35c, prepaid.

Size	250 pre- paid	500 pre- paid	1,000 pre- paid	Price per 1,000	
				5,000 not pre- paid	10,000 not pre- paid
7"	\$.40	\$.80	\$1.60	\$1.39	\$1.33
8"	.45	.87	1.70	1.59	1.52



Our melon seedlings grown in Stapled Veneer Plant Bands are handled in trays and set 4 x 6 ft.

FERTILE POTS FOR BETTER, EARLIER CROPS

These manure pots are now better than ever due to a change in their composition which insures a more even plant growth. Plants raised in them can be set out in the field without any check of growth, the pots furnishing plant food as they break down in the soil. By setting the pot and all in the field a great deal of labor is saved.

PRICE: No. 2½ (about 2½" outside diameter):

Carton of 12	\$.60 prepaid
Carton of 100	\$3.10 prepaid
Carton of 250 (wt. about 18 lbs.)	\$5.65 prepaid
1000 or more	\$19.00 per M, not prepaid

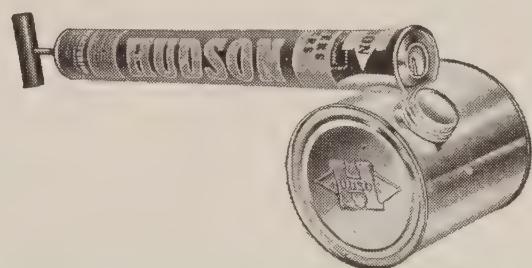
No. 3 (about 3" outside diameter):

Carton of 12	\$.75 prepaid
Carton of 100	\$3.70 prepaid
Carton of 250 (wt. about 25 lbs.)	\$6.55 not prepaid
1000 or more	\$22.00 per M, not prepaid

Write For Free Descriptive Leaflet!

**HUDSON LEADER**

A 3½ gallon, funnel-top high pressure sprayer is suitable for the large garden and small farm. Useful for spraying vegetable plants, shrubs and small trees. Tank is galvanized steel with seams riveted and soldered. Pump seamless tubing, cannot be removed before pressure is exhausted. Price \$9.00, prepaid.

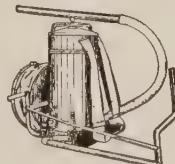


Hudson Misty Sprayer (illustrated above) is the standard of value in intermittent sprayers for a small garden. Capacity 1 quart. Price \$1.00, prepaid.

Hudson Comet Sprayer offers outstanding value in a continuous sprayer. Capacity 1 quart. Price \$1.30, prepaid.

FEATHERLITE GARDEN TOOLS

A beautiful set of polished aluminum garden tools that any gardener will be glad to own; as a present this set solves many problems. Made from heavy cast aluminum these tools will not rust; handles will not fall out, bend or break. Truly the world's finest in garden tools.

**AMERICAN BEAUTY DUSTER**

One of the most practical knapsack type of field and garden dusters for small acreages and spot dusting. We have for years used American Beauty Dusters on our farms and find them to be easy to operate, dependable and mechanically sound. American Beauty, a bellows type, is easy to operate and economical on dust. \$30.00 delivered.

Matched set of 3 tools (1 of each, boxed) \$3.95 prepaid.

Garden Trowel (individually boxed) \$1.50 prepaid. Cultivating Fork (individually boxed) \$1.50 prepaid.

Transplanting and Bulb Trowel (individually boxed) \$1.25 prepaid.

SEED DISINFECTANTS

With the exception of New Improved Ceresan for grain where treatment of the seed definitely controls disease, seed treatment is mainly beneficial in that it protects the seed from fungus and molds that kill the seeds in the ground. This is especially true when the soil is cold and wet; therefore, it is far more important to treat early planted vegetable seed than seed planted later in the season. We consider it good insurance to treat sweet corn with Semesan Jr. and lima beans with Spergon at any time.

SPERGON FOR LIMA BEANS, PEAS, ETC: Protects seed against decay, improves stands and actually stimulates growth. Highly recommended for lima beans and excellent for peas. 2 oz. treats 1 bu. of seed. 1 oz. 25c; 2 oz. 45c; 5 oz. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$2.50; 5 lbs. \$10.50; 10 lbs. \$19.50, prepaid.

ARASAN: For corn and vegetables. Excellent treatment for spinach and beets, also good for corn, vine crops, pepper and many other vegetable seeds. Reduces decay of seed in the soil and protects plants from damping off. ¾ oz. 25c; 8 oz. 80c, prepaid; 4 lb. can \$5.16, not prepaid.

CERESAN M: Recommended for control of covered smut on wheat, oats and barley. 14 oz. 90c, prepaid; 3 lbs. \$2.65, not prepaid.

SEMESAN JR. FOR CORN: A cheap and effective treatment for sweet and field corn seed. Kills molds and protects corn from rotting in the ground. 1 ½ oz. (enough to treat 1 bu.) 17c; 12 oz. 62c, prepaid; 25 lb. pail \$13.85, not prepaid.

SEMESAN FOR TREATING VEGETABLE SEEDS: Applied to the seed, Semesan helps prevent rotting in the soil. Dissolved in water and applied to soil, it is used against organisms causing damping off. ½ oz. 20c; 2 oz. 45c; 12 oz. \$2.10, prepaid; 4 lbs. \$10.10, not prepaid.

SEMESAN BEL FOR SEED POTATOES: One pound New Improved Semesan Bel treats 50 to 60 bu. of potatoes. 2 oz. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.83, prepaid; 4 lbs. \$6.33, not prepaid.

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

Insecticides fall into three classes: stomach poisons, contact poisons, and repellants. Paris Green, Arsenate of Lead, Calcium Arsenate—all poisonous to animals, including man—were for a long time the only stomach poisons known. A few years ago the scientists discovered a tropical plant from which could be made a material poisonous to chewing insects and worms but harmless to the warm-blooded animals. This is Rotenone. Rotenone should be used on all vegetables where leafy parts covered by spray or dust are to be eaten.

Black Leaf "40" is a nicotine spray that kills plant lice by contact. The new insecticide, DDT, is also a contact dust or spray. It is very effective on worms, thrip, and leaf-hoppers but will not kill plant lice or Mexican bean beetles.

Tobacco dust is repellent dust used to keep flea beetles off cabbage, cauliflower seedlings, and other tender plants.

Copper Dusts and Bordeaux mixture are fungicides used to control fungus diseases.

ROTELONE DUST OR SPRAY: Controls worms and chewing insects. Can be used anywhere. Will not burn foliage. Not poisonous to humans. (.75% Rotenone). 1 lb. can 50c; 4 lb. bag \$1.30, prepaid.

DDT DUST: 5% for use on vegetables and flowers for control of insects as recommended. 1 lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.50, prepaid.

DDT 50% WETTABLE for spraying fruit trees, vegetable crops, potatoes, flowers, ornamental trees, also for control of flies in barns, stables and other buildings. 1 lb. \$1.00; 4 lbs. \$2.40, prepaid.

BLACK LEAF 40: Standard nicotine-sulphate insecticide used as a contact spray for aphis and leaf-hoppers. 1 oz. (makes 2 to 8 gals. of solution) 40c; 5 oz. \$1.10; 1 lb. \$2.60, prepaid.

TOBACCO DUST: Fine powder for dusting plants. 2 lbs. 40 cts.; 10 lbs. 85 cts., prepaid; 100 lbs. \$3.15, not prepaid.

POTATOX: An economical insecticide and fungicide for use in control of bugs and blight on potatoes. 4 lbs. \$1.65, prepaid.

CUKE AND MELON DUST: An effective dust for controlling bugs and blight on cucumbers, melons, and squash. 4 lbs. \$1.00, prepaid.

ARSENATE OF LEAD: A poison for control of insects on foliage that is not to be used for human consumption. 1 lb. 65c; 4 lbs. \$1.90, prepaid.

ROSE DUST: Here's the answer to the leaf-spot, blight and rusts that are persistent trouble to rose gardeners. May be used as dust or spray on roses, snapdragons, carnations, etc. 8 oz. dust gun 70c, prepaid.

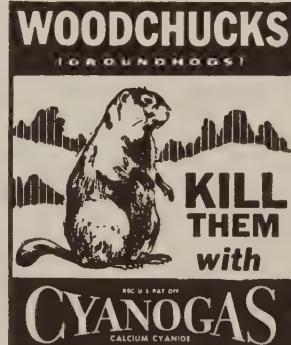


TRI-OGEN SPRAY

A concentrated Insect Spray and Fungicide for Roses, Asters, Snapdragons, Carnations, Hollyhocks, Phlox, Delphiniums, Zinnias, Golden Glow, Dahlias, and many other plants. Full directions with each package. Tri-ogen is universally recognized as the best all-round spray for the rose and flower garden. Size A Kit composed of three bottles of Concentrate which, when properly mixed, makes 16 quarts of spray, \$2.35, prepaid.

CYANOGAS FOR WOODCHUCKS

Woodchucks or ground hogs do a great deal of damage to many of our garden crops. Cyanogas is safe to handle and easy to use; kills in the burrows. Directions with each package. Also controls ants, rats and moles. 1 lb. \$1.10; 5 lbs. \$3.90, prepaid.



ZERLATE: A fungicide that is especially recommended as a spray to control early blight, leaf spot and anthracnose of tomatoes; anthracnose of melons and cucumbers; also early blight of potatoes. 3 lbs. (makes 200 gals. of spray) \$2.05 prepaid.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE: The standard mixture recommended for the control of potato and tomato blight. Can be used either as dust or spray. 1 lb. makes 10 to 12 gallons of spray. 1 lb. 55c; 4 lbs. \$1.45, prepaid.

COPPER DUST: An effective dust to use in treating potatoes and tomatoes for blight. 5 lbs. \$1.05, prepaid.

COPPER DUST (With Arsenate): An excellent dust for blight and bugs on tomatoes and potatoes. Contains tri-calcium arsenate in addition to metallic copper. 5 lbs. \$1.25, prepaid.

FERMATE: A fungicide effective in controlling anthracnose of tomatoes, black spot of roses and certain other plant diseases. 3 lbs. \$1.90, prepaid.

PARIS GREEN: An old reliable poison for control of potato bugs. 1 lb. 60c, prepaid.

DRY LIME SULPHUR: For dormant spraying against leaf blister mite and peach leaf curl; also, summer spray for apple and pear scab. 1 lb. 47 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.95, prepaid.

KOLO FRUIT TREE DUST OR SPRAY: Formulated for complete insect and disease control after the dormant stage. 3 lbs. \$1.35, prepaid.

PURATURF: An organic mercury compound for use in the control of crab grass. 8 oz. \$1.60, prepaid.

GRASSELLI SPREADER STICKER: A highly concentrated, extremely efficient, spreading, sticking and wetting agent for use with certain insecticides and fungicides. 1 pint 90c, prepaid.



END O' PEST: A new all purpose garden dust that comes ready to use in a handy applicator gun. This is the best small, inexpensive garden duster we have ever seen. A combination of tested insecticides and fungicides, End O' Pest helps control most of the three major types of garden pests—chewing insects, sucking insects and fungus diseases. 10 oz. applicator gun (complete) 98c; 10 oz. refill Cartidges 75c each, prepaid.

CONTROL THOSE PESTS

WEED KILLERS

"AERO" CYANAMID: A fertilizer for asparagus that also controls weeds. Apply at the rate of 1 lb. to 30 ft. of row. **Lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 75 cts.** Descriptive folder will be mailed on request.

WEEDONE (2-4-D): The new selective weed killer. Kills Poison Ivy, Bind weed and many other deeply rooted plants. Destroys most weeds in lawns without killing grass. **Price 80c.** Sufficient to make up 5 gallons of solution. Descriptive folder will be mailed on request.

NIAGARA WEED KILLER (2-4-D): Powder form of this selective weed killer. The most economical buy for large lawns. **1/4 lb. sufficient to treat 4,500 sq. ft., \$1.00; 1 1/4 lb. sufficient to treat 20,000 square feet, \$2.60,** prepaid.

AMMATE: A new weed killer for use where it is desired to kill all vegetation. Ammate should not be used on lawns as it will not only kill the weeds but will damage the grass. **2 lbs. 75 cts.** Descriptive folder will be mailed on request.

HELPFUL BOOKS

ALL ABOUT HOUSE PLANTS

By Montague Free

Seventeen pages of exquisite full-color plates, fifty fine half-tones and fifty pen-and-ink drawings, all newly made especially for this book. In addition to showing about one hundred individual plants, the illustrations portray many of the operations such as potting, propagation, making miniature gardens, making terrariums, arranging attractive window gardens, etc. Never before has such a valuable collection of pictures on indoor gardening been created. **Price, \$3.50 per copy, prepaid.**

"VISUAL GARDEN MANUAL"

By Elsa Uppman

"One picture is worth a thousand words", says an old Chinese proverb. The nearest thing in gardening, to the witnessing of a first hand demonstration by an expert is to see a picture of how it is done. This is a book of pictures, primarily; a book of close-up visual instructions for almost every fundamental flower gardening technique about which you might ever need to know.

Besides the "Garden Techniques" section, perhaps the most welcome parts of this book will be those devoted to individual annuals, perennials, bulbs, shrubs, trees, vines and other plant materials. **Price, \$1.50 per copy, prepaid.**

SUNSET FLOWER ARRANGEMENT BOOK

By Nell True Welch

Here is a new, simplified, imaginative approach to flower arrangement, a book created from start to finish, not for the connoisseur, but for use in everyday homes. That is why, in these pages, you will find only those flowers and other plant materials which you are likely to have in your own home garden. Only such vases, bowls and other containers are used as are likely to be found in any home of good taste. The photographs themselves, are some of the best ever taken of flowers. **Price, \$1.50 per copy, prepaid.**

LEGUME-AID

LEGUME INOCULATION

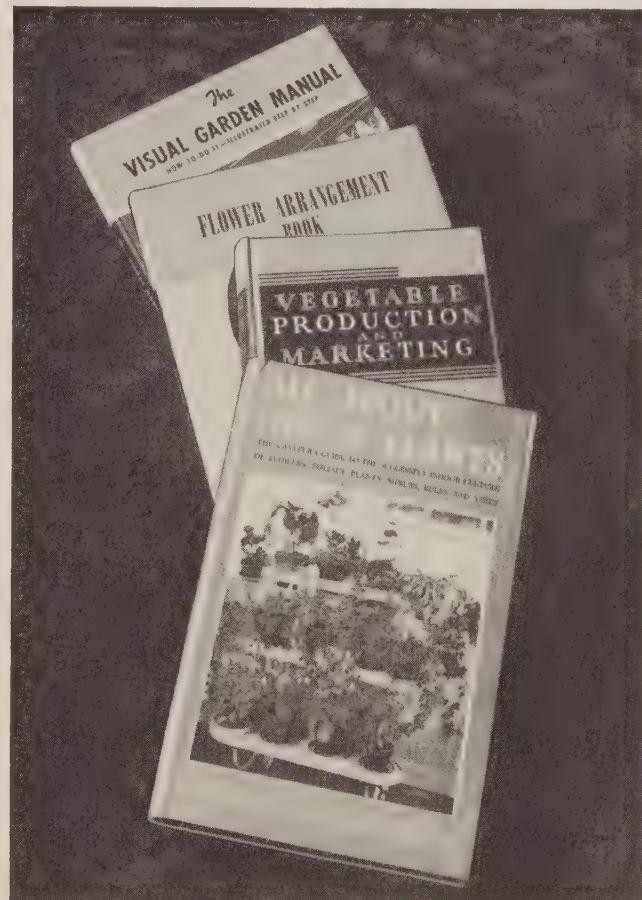
INOCULATE ALL LEGUMES FOR CROP SUCCESS with LEGUME-AID.

Specify size of carton and seed to be inoculated.

	Size	Inoculates	Price
Alfalfa and all Clovers	{ 1 bu. 2 1/2 bu.	60 lbs. 150 lbs.	\$.50 1.00
Field and Garden Peas	1 1/3 bu.	100 lbs.	.50
Soy Beans	{ 2 bu. 5 bu.	120 lbs. 300 lbs.	.30 .55

COMBINATION MARKET GARDENERS' CULTURES—For 1-Bushel Garden and Canning Peas; and 1-Bushel Garden, Navy, String, Wax and Lima Beans. Inoculates 120 lbs. of seed. **Price 50 cts.**

GARDEN PACKET—Inoculates up to 5 lbs. of Peas, Sweet Peas, Lima Beans or Lupines. **Price 15 cts.**



Every home gardener will find these four books exceedingly helpful to him. Gardening is made easier and more enjoyable with the practical and easy to follow suggestions each book presents.

"VEGETABLE PRODUCTION AND MARKETING"

By Paul Work

This new book includes 559 pages of discussion of soil management, irrigation, seeds, varieties and marketing of vegetables. It is a thoroughly practical book, covering in addition to the above, the latest information on equipment, disease and insect control, sales outlets and many other subjects pertaining to the production, grading, packing and marketing of vegetables. **Price, \$3.25 per copy, prepaid.**



LAWN GRASS

Seneca Lawn Mixtures

1 lb. will sow 300 sq. feet

Whether you are seeding a new lawn or repairing an old one, it is very important that you use good seed. Much cheap grass seed carries an excessive amount of weed seeds, chaff and coarse grasses. These mixtures are made to sell at a price. It has always been our policy to make up the best possible mixture and then determine the selling price. Only the best "Fancy" grade of seed is used in these mixtures. They are free from noxious weed seeds and contain a minimum of inert materials.

LAWN MIXTURE NO. 1

Designed for limestone soils or soils that have been well limed. This mixture is adapted to sunny locations or locations that receive sunlight at least a part of the day. Mixture No. 1 is made up of 70% Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass; 18% Fancy Red Top; 2% Wild White Clover, and 10% Annual Rye Grass which acts as a nurse crop for the slower growing grasses. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$6.00; 10 lbs. \$11.50; 20 lbs. \$22.00, prepaid.

SHADY LAWN MIXTURE

Shady spots are a problem. Many times it is because of low fertility rather than shade that causes those bare spots in the lawn. Some trees are heavy feeders close to the surface. If there is adequate plant food in the soil our Shady Lawn makes a beautiful turf in the shady spots. Shady Lawn is 40% Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass; 40% Rough Stalk Meadow; 10% Rhode Island Bent, and 10% Annual Rye Grass. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$1.50; 5 lbs. \$7.25; 10 lbs. \$14.00; 20 lbs. \$27.00, prepaid.

WEED FREE LAWNS THE EASY WAY

2-4-D, the new selective weed killer, eliminates dandelions and other broad-leaved weeds from lawns. See page 47.

LAWN MIXTURE NO. 2

This mixture will do well on more acid soils. Like No. 1 it is suited to sunny or partly sunny locations and if given reasonable care will produce a thick velvety turf. Mixture No. 2 is made up of 20% Rhode Island Bent Grass; 60% Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass; 10% Fancy Red Top; 10% Annual Rye Grass for a nurse crop. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$1.30; 5 lbs. \$6.25; 10 lbs. \$12.00; 20 lbs. \$23.00, prepaid.

ECONOMY GRASS MIXTURE

Annual Seeding

There are often places so heavily shaded that permanent grasses can not be established. There may also be ground around new houses for instance where permanent lawns are desired but can not be established at present because of the high cost of good lawn mixtures or because ground has not been permanently graded. For such conditions we suggest sowing this inexpensive mixture of quick growing grasses (40% Timothy, 40% Annual Rye Grass, 10% Perennial Rye Grass, 10% Kentucky Blue Grass) it will cover the ground and remain green until late summer. Very heavily shaded areas will have to be fertilized and reseeded each year. Under favorable conditions the Kentucky Blue Grass may establish itself and make a permanent lawn. Lb. 60c; 5 lbs. \$2.75; 10 lbs. \$5.00; 20 lbs. \$9.00, prepaid.

OUR TWELVE BEST GLADIOLUS

There are hundreds of gladiolus varieties being grown today, far too many for the home gardener to try himself. In order to offer only the best, we have grown many varieties in our trials and have selected those we consider outstanding in the whole range of colors from white to red. Here again our trial and testing program assures you of having the best for your garden.

We sell only large, number 1 size bulbs that are free from disease and thrips. With our bulbs you can be assured of a brilliant display during August and September and you will be provided with excellent flowers for cutting.

Gladiolus on early seed orders may be sent at a later date, after danger of frost.

Planting directions are sent with each order.

Abu Hassan. Dark violet blue. Opens several medium sized blooms on a tall straight plant. 35c each; 3 for 80c; doz. \$3.00; 100 for \$20.00.

Big Top. Light pink with small carmine feather in the throat. Produces very tall strong growing plants with long flower heads and huge blooms. Really immense in size. 25c each; 3 for 70c; doz. \$2.25; 100 for \$17.00.

Corona. Creamy white with pink picotee edge which varies from narrow penciling to wide streaks of soft rose. Distinctive and beautiful. 20c each; 3 for 45c; doz. \$1.75; 100 for \$13.00.

Elizabeth the Queen. Beautiful ruffled lavender with darker veining in the throat. This is the best lavender that is grown. 30c each; 3 for 75c; doz. \$2.50; 100 for \$18.00.

Leading Lady. A creamy white that is fast becoming the most popular white. It is a grand exhibition variety that has probably won more prizes the past two or three years than any other variety. 30c each; 3 for 75c; doz. \$2.50; 100 for \$18.00.

Mohawk. Dark glistening velvety red that opens 8 well placed blooms at once. 25c each; 3 for 70c; doz. \$2.25; 100 for \$16.50.

Mother Kadel. Medium yellow without any foreign color. Like wax to the very depth of the throat. 20c each; 3 for 40c; doz. \$1.50; 100 for \$12.00.

Pink Radiance. A pure light pink with silvery sheen. This is one of the outstanding pink varieties used commercially. For us, it is unexcelled. 20c each; 3 for 45c; doz. \$1.75; 100 for \$13.00.

Purple Supreme. An outstanding medium purple with silver edge on the petals. 8 to 10 blooms open at once. 30c each; 3 for 75c; doz. \$2.50; 100 for \$18.00.

Red Charm. Very large, wide open medium red blooms of heavy substance. One of the most popular of the new reds. 20c each; 3 for 50c; doz. \$2.00; 100 for \$16.00.

Spotlight. Large bright yellow with a small scarlet blotch. An outstanding recent introduction. 30c each; 3 for 80c; doz. \$3.00; 100 for \$20.00.

Valeria. A distinctive shade of light red. The blooms are slightly ruffled. It is a very strong grower. 20c each; 3 for 50c; doz. \$2.00; 100 for \$16.00.



Stately spikes like those pictured above are easy to grow with bulbs of our selected varieties.

Ideal Gladiolus Collections

(Order by number, please)

G 12C—One bulb each of varieties listed on this page, each separately labeled. \$2.35.

G 24C—Two bulbs each of varieties listed on this page, separately labeled. \$4.10.

G 36C—Three bulbs each of varieties listed on this page, separately labeled. \$6.15.

Robson's Deluxe Gladiolus Assortment

This is a very popular assortment of named varieties that we include for those who do not care to keep varieties separate by name. There are at least 30 colors in this mixture. It should not be confused with cheaper mixtures which contain undesirable varieties for which there is little demand.

Price. 12 for \$1.00; 25 for \$1.85; 100 for \$6.50; postpaid. 1000 for \$60.00, not prepaid. (500 at the 1000 rate.)

GLADIOLUS THRIPS

Thrips are tiny insects that dry up the buds of glads so they do not open properly. To be sure the bulbs you receive are free of thrips we dust all bulbs in storage with DDT. In spite of this precaution your plants may become infested from untreated plantings in your locality. You can protect your planting by dusting or spraying with DDT. (See page 46).



This attractive scene was taken in one of the finest gardens in Penn Yan, N. Y.—that of Mrs. William Fox who graciously posed for the picture. A choice of colorful, easy to care for annuals makes a brilliant showing in her garden all Summer long.

Robson's Flower Seeds

Selected Varieties From Our Trial Grounds

Our flower seeds are especially selected for the home gardener who enjoys having a succession of bloom throughout the summer. To determine the varieties that will give the most satisfactory results in the garden we conduct extensive trial grounds every year on our farms. Any varieties found to be unsatisfactory are discarded. We feel that this testing program is necessary, even though a considerable expense to us, to be certain our customers receive the best flower seed that can be found anywhere.

The flower seed section of our catalog is divided into two parts. Annuals are listed alphabetically on the following pages, perennials will be found on page 62 and gladiolus bulbs on page 49. To help you select the flowers for your garden we suggest individual uses in the variety descriptions.

For earlier bloom, most annuals benefit from an early sowing and a single transplanting indoors. Sowing dates are given to provide plants ready for the garden after danger of the last killing frost which is about May 20th in our area. If the last killing frost occurs earlier or later in your locality, move ahead or delay the starting time. The best time for planting direct to the open ground is also given.

All of our seeds are tested and germinate well in a loose soil when kept moist. Before sowing any seed the soil should be thoroughly spaded and the top layer finely pulverized. If the soil is not naturally loose, thoroughly mix $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 bushel of rotted manure, peat moss or leaf mold into each square yard of soil area to a depth of six inches.

Very fine seed is barely pressed into the soil, larger seed is covered only twice its diameter.

To keep a good supply of moisture in soil where germinating seeds, cover the rows with a piece of burlap or even newspaper held in place with small stones along the edges. Remove the covering as soon as seeds start to germinate.

You will probably sow seed too thick. Be sure to thin seedlings rigorously to the distances given in variety descriptions.

Your plants will look much better all summer if you keep old flowers and seed pods picked off.

ASTERS

The many colors and variation in petals of asters have made them one of the most popular annuals for flower borders and cut flowers. For early bloom, start inside April 10th. For late bloom, plant the seed in the open ground where the plants are to flower, after danger of frost. Asters are frequently troubled with yellows disease which is carried by leaf-hoppers. Leaf-hoppers can be controlled by spraying the plants every five days with DDT (see page 46). Thin to 10 inches. Height 2 ft.

Crego Asters

CREGO (OSTRICH FEATHER) ASTERS are robust and branching. The flowers are large, 4 inches across, with long ribbon-like, gracefully curled and twisted petals, giving a lovely shaggy appearance.

1024 Mixed Colors. A fine mixture of the six separate colors listed below. Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

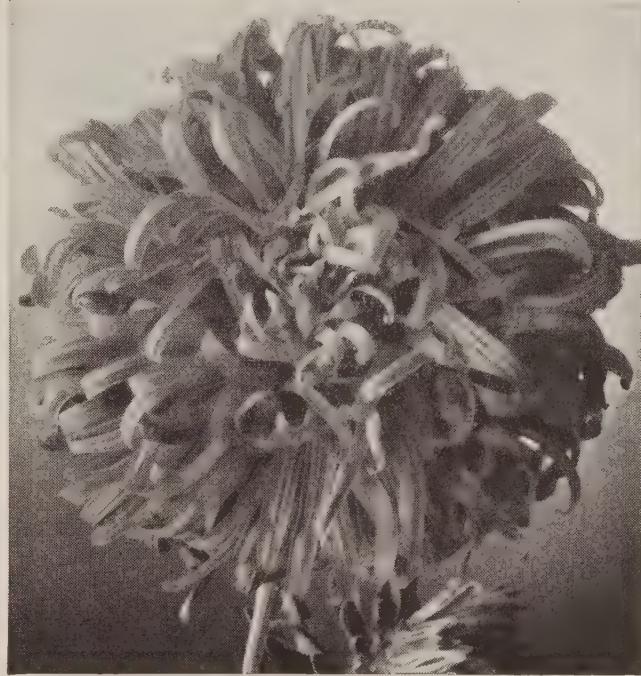
1016 Azure Blue 1019 Shell Pink

1017 Crimson 1020 Purple

1018 Deep Rose 1021 White

Pkt. 20c; lg. pkt. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

C110 Collection. One packet each of the six colors for 90c. (Saving of 30c)



The shaggy blooms of the Crego Aster are lovely in cut flower arrangements. All branch from the base of the plant, providing long stems for cutting.

American Branching Asters

Flowers are large, fully double and on long stiff stems. They bloom after the Cregos.

1034 Mixed Colors. A well blended mixture of fresh seed of the six colors listed below. Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

1026 Azure Blue 1029 Rose

1027 Crimson 1030 Shell Pink

1028 Purple 1031 White

Pkt. 20c; lg. pkt. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c

C120 Collection. One packet each of the six colors for 90c. (Saving of 30c)

The Best Red Aster

1042 HEART OF FRANCE. In our trial ground tests this deep ruby-red aster is always outstanding. Flowers are fully double and are produced freely on medium height plants. Pkt. 20c; lg. pkt. 40c.

DDT

Use DDT to control leaf hoppers which carry aster "yellows". See page 46.

ALYSSUM

Alyssum is one of the easiest flowers to grow and extremely useful as an edging plant. The plants are dwarf and form broad mounds of showy white or violet flowers. Excellent in rock gardens. All of the varieties listed below were sown in the open ground on May 15th in our trial grounds and were a mass of color from July 6th until late October. Start inside April 10th or in the garden as soon as the soil can be worked. If the plants should get scraggly in mid-summer, the faded blossoms may be sheared back to perpetuate flowering.

1000 Carpet of Snow. Dwarf plants, 3 to 5 inches in height and spreading from 12 to 15 inches across. A very uniform and useful low, white edging plant. Pkt. 10c; lg. pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

1001 Little Gem. A beautiful, free-flowering fragrant white flower. Height 8 inches. Pkt. 10c; lg. pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

1002 Violet Queen. A uniformly deep violet flower which retains its color throughout the season. Plants are the same size as Little Gem. Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

Single Aster

1040 GIANT CALIFORNIA SUNSHINE, Mixed Colors. Large flowers 4 to 6 inches in diameter, having creamy white quilled centers and long, feathery outer petals. Later flowering than other asters, should be started in the house. (Not wilt resistant.) Pkt. 20c; lg. pkt. 40c.

Princess Aster

1041 GOLDEN SHEAF. One of the nicest of the new asters. Flowers have a full, deep-crested, soft yellow center, surrounded by several rows of dainty, plume-like, creamy white petals. Very striking. Pkt. 25c; lg. pkt. 50c.



Alyssum is fine to use for edging. Little Gem and Violet Queen are pictured above in our trial gardens.

AGERATUM

Popular blue flowers profusely borne all Summer on compact, low-growing plants that thrive in any soil. Start inside March 25th or in the garden after danger of frost.

1006 Midget Blue. All-America Silver Medal in 1940. Plants are very uniform in growth and are covered with rich blue flowers. This is a very satisfactory dwarf edging variety. Thin to 3 or 4 inches. Height 4 inches. Pkt. 25c; lg. pkt. 50c.

BACHELOR BUTTONS

(*Centaurea*)

Our special strains are large, fully double, and the colors intensified. The stems are long, fine for cutting. Make several sowings to extend their period of bloom. Sow as soon as the soil can be worked. Thin to 6 inches. Height 2 ft.

1100 Double Mixed Colors. A special mixture we make of the following different colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

1104 Blue Boy. The true cornflower blue shade in favor for garden and cutting.

1105 Red Boy. Deep, showy ruby red.

1106 Snowman. Glistening snow white.

Above colors: Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

CALIFORNIA POPPY

The silky, golden yellow and orange blossoms of California Poppies are lovely in masses in beds or borders. The plants spread over the ground and are about a foot tall. Sow the seed in October or as soon as the soil can be worked in the spring. Thin to 9 inches.

1066 Orange. True California Poppy. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

1068 Finest Mixed Colors. An especially good blend of orange, yellow, and white flowering poppies. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.



Chabaud's Giant Improved Carnations are an excellent strain of garden carnations. If given some protection the plants will usually survive the first Winter.

BALSAM

1051 Camellia Flowered. Mixed colors. A popular old favorite with double camellia-like flowers. It is well worth using in the border or as a summer hedge, especially in partially shaded places. Sow in the garden after danger of frost. Thin to 12 inches. Height 2 ft. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c.

CALENDULA

(*Pot Marigolds*)

A favorite old-fashioned flower that has been greatly improved. Flowers are now larger, longer stemmed, more fully double and of richer colors. Sow as soon as the soil can be worked. Make a second sowing in early summer to furnish blooms in the cool fall days. Calendulas often self-sow. Thin to 12 inches. Height 2 ft.

1061 Orange King. An extra select stock of deep orange with a dark center. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

1060 Lemon Queen. A large golden yellow flower with a light center. The same type as Orange King —attractive together. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

1055 Mixed Colors. A choice blend of large orange, yellow and apricot flowers. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

CALIOPSIS

1070 Tall All-Double Mixed Colors. Decorative plants with finely cut foliage and daisy-like flowers in a wide variation of yellow and mahogany tones. A better strain of doubles. Sow as soon as the soil can be worked. Thin to 9 inches. Height 2½ ft. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

CANDYTUFT

The neat heads of Candytuft blooms are always greatly admired. Plants are dwarf, profuse flowering and of easy culture. Seed should be sown successively over several weeks to insure flowers throughout the summer as they are not as long-lived as we would like. The first sowing can be made as soon as the soil can be worked. Useful for edging and cutting. Thin to 6 inches. Height 1 ft.

1075 Giant White Hyacinth-Flowered. Plants are branched, each branch a massive, long and thick hyacinth-like spike of pure white. Very showy and attractive. Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 25c.

1077 Choice Mixed Colors. The colored types are bright, gay flowers but have a shorter, more compact head than Giant White Hyacinth-Flowered. Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 25c.

CASTOR BEAN

(*Ricinus*)

1090 Tropical Mixture. The largest of all annuals, having huge brilliant green to lustrous bronze leaves. Used for tropical effects and as a screen planting. Castor Beans grow best in rich soil. Start inside April 21st or in the garden after danger of frost. Thin plants to 24 inches. Height 5-10 ft. Pkt. 15c; oz. 30c.

CARNATION

1085 Chabaud's Giant Improved, Mixed Colors. This half hardy perennial is usually considered an annual but if planted in a protected location and covered with leaves or straw will usually survive the first winter. The delightful fragrance and rich coloring makes them very useful for cut flowers and bedding. Sow the seed as soon as the soil can be worked in the spring. Pkt. 25c; lg. pkt. 50c.

COSMOS

1140 Radiance. All-America Silver Medal winner in 1948. A striking new color combination; flowers are deep rose with a broad band of rich crimson in the center. Its tall, vigorous plants are extremely showy in masses by themselves or in the flower border. Long lasting cutflower which opens nicely when cut in bud. Pkt. 25c; lg. pkt. 50c.

Illustrated in color inside back cover

1135 Sensation Mixed Colors. One of the best tall border plants for late summer and autumn cut flowers. The mixture is a blend of pink, white and red. Plant as soon as soil can be worked. Thin to 24 inches. Height 3½ ft. Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 25c.

1137 Orange Flare. All-America Gold Medal in 1935 An early blooming, bright orange Cosmos that is very good in the border and for cutting. Thin to 24 inches. Height 2½ to 3 ft. Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 25c.

CLARKIA

1120 Double Mixed Colors. Considered one of the most graceful of all annuals. Its brilliant flowers are like small double roses. Cut just before they bloom, the flowers open nicely in water. Clarkia grows best in partial shade. Sow as soon as the soil can be worked. Thin to 9 inches. Height 2 ft. Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 25c.

CLEOME

(Spider Flower)

1125 Pink Queen. All-America Silver Medal 1942. One of the taller annuals that attracts the most attention of visitors in our trial grounds. Its huge trusses of bright salmon pink flowers borne on long stems give a striking show from mid-summer until frost. Start in the house April 10th or in the garden after danger of frost. Thin to 24 inches. Height 4 ft. Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. 75c.

COCKSCOMB

(Celosia)

1098 Plumed. Mixed colors. The heads of Feather Cockscomb resemble ostrich plumes of shiny, silky texture. Some are clear, brilliant pinks or crimson; others are like feathers of pure gold. Their plump masses are magnificent when well grown. Start in the house April 10th or in the garden after danger of frost. Thin to 12 inches. Height 2 ft. Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 25c.

1095 Dwarf Crested. Mixed colors. One of the showiest annuals. Small flowers of brilliant crimson and shades of red, crowded into velvety fasciated masses that resemble a rooster's comb. Very useful as a bedding plant. Start in the house April 10th or in the garden after danger of frost. Thin to 10 inches. Height 1 ft. Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 25c.

DIANTHUS

(Annual Pinks)

1165 Double China Pinks, Mixed Colors. A very satisfactory flower that blooms profusely from July until late fall. The petals are toothed or sometimes attractively fringed in red and related tones. Sow as soon as the soil can be worked. Thin to 8 inches. Height 1 ft. Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 25c.

1167 Hedgewigii Gaiety. An excellent single variety mixture having very large, lacy flowers in a brilliant range of colors. Height 1 ft. Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 25c.



Dwarf Dahlia Hybrids can be easily grown from seed. Their wide range of colors makes them excellent for cutting.

DAHLIAS FROM SEED

1150 Unwin Dwarf Hybrids. It is easy and fascinating to grow Dahlias from seed and enjoy the surprise of new colors and forms. We believe this to be the best strain of dwarf Dahlias obtainable. Few blooms measure less than three inches. Twelve inch stems are profusely borne on bushy plants 18 to 24 inches tall. Some of the lovely new colors are—shades of canary yellow, scarlet, terra cotta, apricot, crimson, lavender pink, purple, maroon, buff, cream, and white. Excellent as cut flowers. The tubers of those colors you like may be saved since separate colors of these hybrids are not possible from seed. Start in the house April 10th or in the garden after danger of frost. Thin to 12 inches. Pkt. 25c; lg. pkt. 50c.

CYNOGLOSSUM

(Chinese Forget-Me-Not)

1146 Firmament. All-America Bronze Medal winner 1939. A new, compact and improved strain that is covered with bright indigo-blue flowers. The flowers are in sprays like Forget-Me-Nots on plants 18 inches tall. Start in the house April 10th or in the garden as soon as the soil can be worked. Thin to 10 inches. Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 25c.

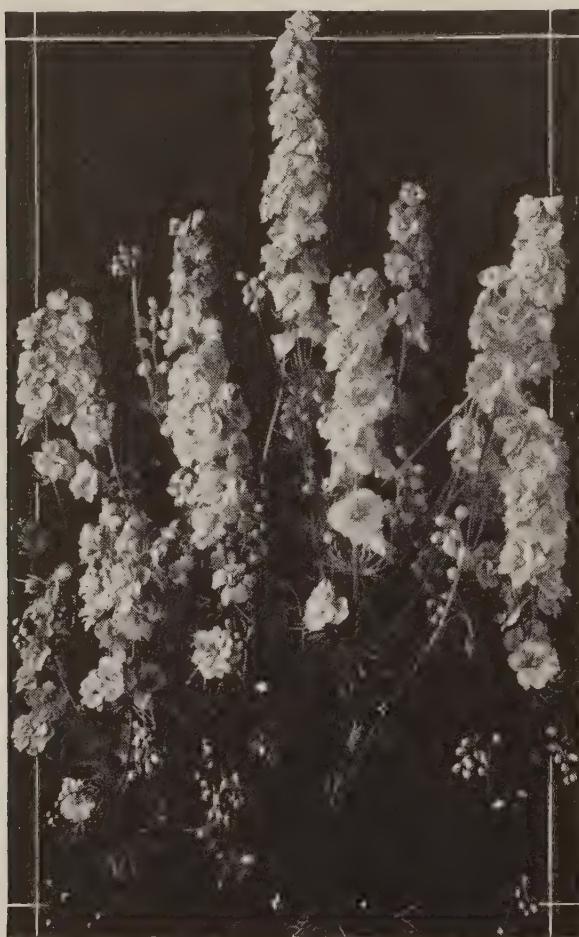
DIMORPHOTHECA

(African Daisy)

1180 Mixed Colors. An annual that is very satisfactory in cooler regions (will not survive hot, dry conditions). The single daisy-like flowers range in color from white to orange and salmon. Sow in the garden after danger of frost. Thin to 12 inches. Height 12 to 15 inches. Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 25c.

FOUR O'CLOCK

1185 Marvel of Peru. Mixed colors. An old favorite. On cloudy days and late afternoons the Four o'Clocks open their many colored blossoms. Humming birds love to visit these flowers. Sow after danger of frost. Thin to 18 inches. Height 2 to 3 ft. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 25c.



Our Giant Imperial Strain of Larkspur is superior to other strains. Early sowings give abundant blooms for cutting.

GAILLARDIA

(Annual Blanket Flower)

1190 Mixed Colors. Although smaller than the perennial species, the annual form always gives a good account of itself and is very easy to grow. The flowers are double; the petals are loosely arranged and gracefully fringed. Sow as soon as the soil can be worked. Thin to 12 inches. Height 18 inches. Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 25c.

GODETIA

(Satinflower)

1205 Mixed Colors. Always attractive in the garden and becoming more popular. The flowers have a satiny texture and a deeper color is found near the center of the flower, as if painted upon the petals. Godetias cannot tolerate a very strong summer sun, therefore, plant in partial or semi-shade. Does best in soil that is not rich. May be sown in September for early bloom if given winter protection. Sow in the spring as soon as the soil can be worked. Thin to 6 inches. Height 1 ft. Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 25c.

GOURDS

1210 Small-Fruited Mixed Varieties. Gourds are grown by many gardeners because they can be used effectively in fall and winter arrangements for the house when properly dried. Our mixture is made up of the most desirable and colorful small-fruited kinds. Vigorous vines are produced, therefore, plant where there is room to spread or support to climb on. Sow 6 inches apart after danger of frost. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; oz. 65c.

Gladiolus will be found on page 49.

LARKSPUR

One of the best known hardy annuals and one that has undergone marked improvement in color and fullness of spikes. Larkspurs are cool weather plants and for best results seed should be sown in September in the Northern States. A light mulch covering should be applied for winter protection. Seed may also be sown in the spring as soon as the soil can be worked. Thin to 8-10 inches. Height 4 to 5 ft.

GIANT IMPERIAL STRAIN. Tall, upright, compact and base branching in habit, the Giant Imperials are superior to all other types of Larkspur. The Delphinium-like spikes of double-flowers are borne on stems 4-5 ft. long.

1245 Finest Mixed Colors. A balanced blend that we make of the fine separate colors listed below. Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

1247 Blue Spire. Long spikes of very deep violet blue.

1248 Dazzler. A rich scarlet.

1249 Lilac King. A rich lilac that is fully double.

1250 Pink King. Soft salmon rose.

1251 White King. Very large, glistening white flowers. Above Colors. Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

SPECIAL OFFER

C135 Collection. One packet each of the five colors for only 60c.

GYPSOPHILA

(Annual Baby's Breath)

1215 Covent Garden Strain. An improved giant pearl white that combines handsomely with Sweet Peas and other cut-flowers. Can be used to good effect planted at frequent intervals in front of and among other annuals, such as Larkspur, Poppies, and Lupins. Baby's Breath has a short blooming season, therefore, for a succession of bloom seed should be sown every two or three weeks. Sow as soon as the soil can be worked. Thin to 12 inches. Height 18-24 inches. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

HELIOTROPE

1225 Giant Hybrids Mixed. A delightfully fragrant flower which should find a place in your garden not only for its fragrance but for cutting. The flowers are in rich shades of violet. Start in the house March 25th or in the garden as soon as the soil can be worked. Thin to 12 inches. Height 24 inches. Pkt. 25c; lg. pkt. 50c.

HELICHRYSUM

(Strawflowers)

1220 Mixed Colors. Gay white, yellow, crimson, rose, and salmon colored flowers. The best everlasting for winter bouquets. Start in the house April 10th or in the garden after danger of frost. Thin to 12 inches. Height 2 ft Pkt. 20c; lg. pkt. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

GARDEN CLUBS

We have a set of Kodachrome slides of "Flowers of the South" available for Garden Clubs within a radius of 300 miles from Hall. This set is made up of 150 colored slides we have taken at different times of year from North Carolina to Florida. We send someone with our own projector and screen to explain the pictures and to discuss your garden problems. There is no charge for the showing of these slides.

MARIGOLDS

Dwarf French Type

Blooming from early summer until after first frosts the French Marigolds are valuable annuals not only as bedding plants but also for edging and for cut flowers. Sow in the garden after danger of frost. Thin to 10 inches.

1280 Harmony. An excellent Marigold that is early and covered with a mass of large, bright, full double flowers. The center of each flower is a brilliant golden yellow, bordered with maroon red. Height 18 inches. Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

1281 Melody. All-America Bronze Medal Winner in 1942. A new dwarf Marigold. The uniform, bushy plants are in bloom all summer. The flowers are fully double, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches across, and an excellent rich orange. Height 14 inches. Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

1283 Red Head. All-America winner in 1948. A new single type marigold; flowers are large crested 2 inches across. Petal color is mahogany when flowers first open, changing to auburn and later to bronze. The crested center is composed of small upright petals, gold edged with maroon. Height 18 inches. Pkt. 20c; lg. pkt. 40c.

1282 Flash. All-America Bronze Medal winner in 1945. This is a single type Marigold that blooms early and until late in the season and is covered with a bright combination of colors which range from vivid red through bronze and tangerine. Height 18 to 24 inches. Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

Tall Marigolds

Later flowering than the French Marigolds these taller varieties will make colorful spots in the garden in late summer if started inside about April 20th or in the garden soon after danger of frost. They grow best in a sunny location.

Carnation Type Marigolds

1274 Guinea Gold. Brilliant rich orange carnation-like flowers. The first Marigold of this type to be introduced and still very popular. Height 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 55c.

1275 Yellow Supreme. An All-America Gold Medal Winner. Bright yellow loosely placed, frilled petals of the same type as Guinea Gold. Height 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 55c.

African Type Marigolds

1276 Sunset Giants. A remarkable new sweet-scented, robust growing and extremely large flowered type. You will admire its broad, beautifully shaped petals in colors ranging from lemon yellow to golden orange. Height 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 ft. Mixed colors. Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c.

1277 Tall African Double. A very tall, long stemmed Marigold. The flowers are immense round, tight-petaled balls. Late flowering, therefore it is best to start them indoors. Height 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c.

ANNUAL LUPINS

1266 Hartwegii Mixed Colors. Lupins are attractive plants bearing large, closely spaced pea-like flowers in shades of blue. Sow as early as possible as they require a long season to bloom. Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 25c.



Our new Miniature French Marigolds are becoming more popular each year. The neat ten inch plants are covered with blossoms.

Miniature French Marigolds

Like the Dwarf French but even smaller plants. We find that in our trial ground plantings they are exceptionally early and prolific bloomers.

1271 Miniature Sunkist. Bright golden orange that is especially attractive. Blooms 5 to 6 weeks after planting. Truly an outstanding variety. Height 8-10 inches. Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

1270 Miniature Finest Mixed Colors. A new dwarf Marigold mixture we call to your special attention. The blend is made of lovely crested flowers in shades of yellow and with mahogany outer petals. The 10 inch plants are compact and retain their neat form throughout the summer. Thin to 10 inches. Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

Illustrated above

KOCHIA CHILDSI

1240 Mexican Firebush. A compact, symmetrical, and uniform plant having feathery, green foliage that turns to a brilliant red in autumn. Sow as soon as the soil can be worked. Kochia often self-sows. Thin to 10 inches. Height 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

LINUM RUBRUM

1255 Scarlet Flax. The foliage is graceful and the flowers are a showy crimson-scarlet. Blooms last only one day, but new blooms appear every morning. Useful as an edging plant and in the rock garden. Sow as soon as the soil can be worked. Thin to 10 inches. Height 18 inches. Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 25c.

LOBELIA

1260 Crystal Palace. The dark foliaged, dwarf compact plants of Lobelia covered with rich dark-blue flowers are very desirable as an edging plant where the summers are not too hot. Seed must be started in the house about March 20th. Transplant the seedlings 4 to 6 inches apart. Height 6 inches. Pkt. 25c; lg. pkt. 50c.



Pearly Gates and Heavenly Blue Morning Glories planted together in our trials this past Summer brought praises from all who saw them in flower.

MORNING GLORIES

In growing Morning Glories never plant until the soil is thoroughly warm. If it is too cool the seeds will rot instead of germinating. To aid germination soak the seed overnight in warm water. Sow where the plants are to flower as they do not transplant easily. Morning Glories show off to best advantage when planted against a wall, fence or trellis. Height 12 ft. or more.

1306 Pearly Gates. All-America Silver Medal in 1942. Grand early lustrous white flowers which are the same size as Heavenly Blue. Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

1305 Heavenly Blue. Beautiful sky-blue flowers shading golden yellow in the throat. Many measure 4 inches across. Extremely early and very satisfactory. Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

1303 Crimson Rambler. A very rapid-growing, tall-climbing, early flowering, bright crimson-red morning glory of medium size. Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

1300 Mixed Colors. Clear tones of blue and crimson flowers are produced in great profusion and the heart shaped leaves are very attractive as foliage. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 35c.

MIGNONETTE

1295 The sweet fragrance of Mignonette is a luxury in any garden and in bouquets. Brownish-red or white flowers are produced in large trusses of bloom 8 inches long and 2 inches in diameter. Sow the seed as soon as the soil can be worked where the plants are to flower as they are difficult to transplant. Thin to 12 inches. Height 1½ ft. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

NIEREMBERGIA

Cup Flower

1330—Purple Robe. All-America Bronze Medal winner 1942. Here is a new flower that is ideal for edging. Plants form a dense mat 6 inches high, 1 ft. or more across, and are thickly covered through the summer and fall with rich, deep violet purple cup-shaped flowers that are 1 inch across. Good in sun or half shade. Very effective in clumps at edge of perennial border and in rock gardens. For earlier and better bloom, Nierembergia should be started inside about March 25th. Thin to 8 inches. Pkt. 25c; lg. pkt. 50c.

NASTURTIUM

This valuable annual with vivid single or double flowers if yellow, orange or red, thrives in a sunny position or in shade. An overly rich soil will cause the plants to produce more leaves than flowers. The brilliant colors and refreshing fragrance of the flowers makes them ideal for cutting. Nasturtiums are subject to pernicious black lice which, if unchecked by a nicotine spray (See page 46 Black Leaf 40), completely ruin the plants. Sow in the garden after danger of frost. Thin to 12 inches. Height 1 ft.

1319 Golden Gleam. Beautiful, rich golden yellow, sweet-scented flowers. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 45c.

Illustrated in color inside back cover

1315 Glorious Gleam Hybrids. A wide assortment of new and unusual colors. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 35c.

1320 Dwarf Single Mixture. Old favorites that are still popular. Valuable as an edging plant as well as for bedding. Our blend contains a wide range of soft and brilliant colors that are very fragrant. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 35c.

NICOTIANA

Flowering Tobacco

Sweet-scented large blossoms that open in the evening. Mass in the border for fragrance. Start inside March 25th or in the garden after danger of frost. Thin to 12 inches. Height 4 ft.

1325 Mixed Colors. Shades of white, pink and red. Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 25c.

1326 White. Large fragrant white flowers. Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 25c.

1328 Crimson Bedder. One of the finest red flowers of recent introduction. Plants 18 to 24 inches high are covered with sweet-scented blooms throughout the summer and fall. Thin to 10 inches. Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 30c.

SHIRLEY POPPIES

There are few flowers with such delicate and attractive colorings and at the same time so easy to grow. They prefer full sun and a light, sandy loam soil. An annual that will not stand transplanting. It can be sown as soon as the soil can be worked, and for continuous bloom, successive sowings should be made. Thin to 6 or 8 inches. Height 2 ft.

1392 American Legion. A greatly improved Flanders Poppy having very large single flowers of brilliant scarlet with a white maltese cross. Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

1393 Double Shirley Mixture. An especially fine mixture of double flowers, many of which are ruffled, in shades of pink, salmon, rose and scarlet. Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.



A view of part of our trial grounds where our flower strains and varieties are carefully tested to be sure that they are the best to be had.

PANSIES

Pansies are beautiful in beds by themselves, as edging plants, and when planted with spring flowering bulbs for color after the bulbs are through. Seed sown in early spring will produce late summer and fall blooming plants. For early spring flowers, sow the seed in July or August in a coldframe—transplant when large enough to where they are to flower.

Pansy seed requires shade and moisture for germination. If provided, our seed, which is fresh and vigorous, will give abundant plants.

1337 SWISS GIANTS SPECIAL MIXTURE. A magnificent blend of Swiss Giants characterized by a predominance of rich wine colors, which far surpasses in form and range of dark, rich colors, any mixture of Swiss Giant Pansy that we have seen. The plants are uniformly compact and most of the blooms are waved, giving them the appearance of being frilled. These are Pansies you will want to grow. Pkt. 45c; lg. pkt. 80c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$2.50.

1335 SWISS GIANTS FINE MIXED COLORS. A delightful mixture of very large flowered Pansies in vivid and outstanding shades of blue, purple, red, bronze, yellow and primrose. The plants are of exceptionally strong and robust growth. Pkt. 35c; lg. pkt. 65c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$2.00.

1343 TRIMARDEAU STRAIN. Where color effect is of more importance than size of bloom, this mixture will be found very desirable for beds, borders, and edgings, as plants are compact, of neat habit, very hardy and free blooming in a wide range of delicate self colors, some prettily blotched. Pkt. 25c; lg. pkt. 50c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.50.

ANNUAL PHLOX

1380 Gigantea, Art Shades Mixed Colors. Large, free blooming flowers that come in a wide range of soft colors. All have a large white eye in the center. Lovely in mass plantings and in rock gardens. Start inside April 10th or in the garden after danger of frost. Thin to 8 inches. Height 18 inches. Pkt. 25c; lg. pkt. 50c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 80c.

PORTULACA

1395 Double Mixed Colors. Beautiful little plants with cylindrical, pale green leaves and reddish stems that bear an abundance of shining flowers of pink, yellow, orange or scarlet. It frequently reseeds itself. Very valuable in rock gardens or broadcast over sunny banks. It is the best covering for dry, sunny places for it thrives on less moisture than most garden plants. Sow as soon as the soil can be worked. Thin to 4 inches. Height 6 inches. Pkt. 25c; lg. pkt. 50c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.25.



Portulaca thrives in sunny, dry places where most plants would soon wither and die.



Snapdragons are one of the showiest annuals in the garden and provide beautiful bouquets. The new variety, Velvet Giant, is a striking color.

SNAPDRAGONS

Tall Giant Rust Resistant

Snapdragons are indispensable as cut flowers. They are lovely in form and the colors are infinitely varied ranging from delicate pink to deep yellow and crimson. Sow the seed indoors March 25th; in the open ground as soon as the soil can be worked. Thin to 8 inches. Height 2½ ft.

1445 Special Hybrids Mixed. A most attractive blending of unusual colors. The color range includes a pleasing proportion of many different soft apricot-pink shades. Pkt. 25c; lg. pkt. 50c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 80c.

1440 Rosalie. All-America Bronze Medal Award in 1940. Beautiful deep rose.

1441 Shasta. Pure white.

1442 Indian Summer. Excellent coppery-orange scarlet.

1443 Yellow Giant. Deep yellow. Above Colors. Pkt. 25c; lg. pkt. 50c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 85c.

C150 Collection. One packet each of the above four colors for 65c.

1457 Velvet Giant. An outstanding new, vigorous growing snapdragon. The very large well formed florets are vivid crimson with gold overtones and closely spaced on tall sturdy spikes. Foliage a rich dark green. Lg. pkt. 60c.

New Tetra Snapdragon

1455 Pan-American Pink. A new tetraploid hybrid that is a deep rose-pink. Tetraploids or tetras are a new group of snapdragons. The plants not only have larger flowers but are stronger and huskier, often taller than regular varieties with heavy dark green foliage; the stems too are stouter. We offer this seed in the introducers packages only. Pkt. (1000 seeds) \$1.75.



The lily-like flowers of Salpiglossis are very attractive and showy.

SALPIGLOSSIS

1405 Large Flowering Emperor Mixture. The funnel-shaped flowers in rich tones of purple, pink, yellow, buff, orange and red with heavy gold throat-veining are exquisite. Start in the house April 10th or in the garden after danger of frost. The seeds are extremely fine—cover very lightly. Pinching out the centers will cause them to branch. Thin to 6 inches. Height 2 ft. Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

SALVIA

Scarlet Sage

1410 Special Bonfire. An indispensable bedding plant highly valued for the intense bright scarlet color of its flower spikes which make it one of the most impressive plants in the summer and fall garden. It grows 2 ft. tall and is very uniform. Salvia is best when started in the house about April 1st. If started in the garden after danger of frost, it will bloom in September. Transplant 1 ft. apart. Pkt. 20c; lg. pkt. 40c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 90c.

SCABIOSA

Pincushion Flower

The long, wiry stems and tufted flowers of Scabiosa are charming. It is one of the most popular cut flowers grown in our trial grounds. The colors are very pleasing. Start inside April 10th or in the garden as soon as the soil can be worked. Thin to 8 inches. Height 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft.

1420 Giant Hybrids Mixed. An unrivalled mixture of giant size flowers including new rare colors. Pkt. 10c; lg. pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

1421 Blue Moon. Clear soft light blue.

1422 Rosette. Deep rose suffused salmon.

1423 Shasta. Large pure white.

Above colors. Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c.

C145 Collection. One packet each of the three colors listed above for 30c (Saving 15c).

SUNFLOWER

1535 Sun Gold. A strain of 100% double dwarf sunflower. Plants 4 to 5 feet tall bearing a profusion of brilliant golden yellow blooms measuring 4 to 5 inches in diameter. Plant as a background in full sun for best effect after danger of frost. Thin to 24 inches. Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

Illustrated in color inside back cover

SCHIZANTHUS

Butterfly Flower

1435 Dr. Badger's Hybrids. Given a sheltered situation, Schizanthus is very satisfactory. The compact 12 to 14 inch plants have fine cut, fern-like leaves and are covered with large flowers in a brilliant range of colors from light pink to deep purple through rose, each flower with a large golden blotch. Start inside about April 20th for best results. Pkt. 25c; lg. pkt. 50c.

STOCKS

1465 Double Ten Weeks Mixture. If you have never tried these Ten Weeks Stocks we know you will be pleased with them. They are so named because they bloom in ten weeks after planting seed. The flowers are plentiful in a wide selection of colors including shades of blue, red, cream, rose, pink, and white. The plants are of branching habit, eventually growing to about 18 inches. Start inside April 1st or in the garden as soon as the soil can be worked. Thin to 8 or 10 inches. Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

STATICE

1460 Choice Mixed Colors. Branching plants producing long, graceful sprays of bright-colored, paper-like flowers. Excellent in flower borders and for cutting as well as for winter bouquets. Start inside April 10th or in the garden after danger of frost. Thin to 10 or 12 inches. Height 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; oz. 50c.



The new Scabiosa have longer, stronger stems and are easy to grow from seed sown in the garden.

PETUNIAS

Careful work of hybridizers has developed Petunias into one of our most colorful and useful flowers. Always dependable, thriving under most adverse conditions of soil and climate, they offer an abundance of bloom and beauty throughout the summer. For porch and window boxes, for gay masses of bloom in the flower bed and around the summer cottage or as border plants they are indispensable. For bloom in June they should be started in the house March 24th. The seeds are very small and should be sown very thin and barely covered. Bedding Petunias may also be sown in the open ground as soon as the soil can be worked and will flower in July. Transplant or thin to 1 ft.

Bedding Petunias

Our carefully selected bedding Petunias are covered with medium size blooms from early summer until frost. This type planted in the open ground in our trial grounds on May 15th will flower by July 10th. Height 1 ft.

1345 Choice Mixed Colors. A blend of many fine colors. Pkt. 25c; lg. pkt. 50c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.

1346 Celestial Rose. Masses of well formed deep rose blooms.

1347 Igloo. All-America Bronze Medal in 1943. Sturdy compact plants that are covered with dainty, creamy-white flowers.

1348 Silver Blue. An extra select light blue.

Above Colors. Pkt. 25c; lg. pkt. 50c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.

C140 Collection. One packet each of the three colors listed above for 50c.

1356 Pink Sensation. All-America winner in 1948.

Attractive new single pink petunia that is a vigorous grower, prolific bloomer, and erect instead of sprawling in habit. Pkt. 50c.

Ruffled Petunias

1350 Little Giants, Mixed Colors. A new type dwarf ruffled petunia that has been outstanding in our trial grounds. The 8 to 12 inch plants remain so neatly compact and erect all season they are sure to become most popular for bedding and edging. The medium-sized, well ruffled and waved, deep throated flowers continue to keep the plants completely covered. Pkt. (200 seeds) 25c; lg. pkt. (500 seeds) 50c.

1351 Giants of California, Special Mixture. A well balanced mixture of light and dark colors, fringed and ruffled, with attractive deep throats, many of them being beautifully veined. Seed is selected from the choicest plants. Pkt. (200 seeds) 25c; lg. pkt. (500 seeds) 50c.

Illustrated in color inside back cover

Single Large Flowering Petunias

1354 Flaming Velvet. In our trial grounds and display gardens this luscious, velvety, blood-red Petunia is always admired by visitors. Pkt. (200 seeds) 25c; lg. pkt. (500 seeds) 50c.

1352 Snowstorm Improved. Mammoth 4 to 5 inch, glistening white flowers shading yellow in the throat. These are very effective planted by themselves or with dark shades. Pkt. (200 seeds) 25c; lg. pkt. (500 seeds) 50c.

1375 Carmencita. New. A dwarf, deep scarlet-salmon petunia that is a knock-out. The color is in the salmon range, but is deeper than anything seen so far. It is entirely different from any color yet seen in petunias. This is almost a true scarlet-orange. **We offer this seed in introducers packages only.** Pkt. (500 seeds) 60c.

1376 Rosita. New. Dwarf rose pink variety that is very free-blooming. Flowers are large, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. Vigorous yet very dwarf and uniform. **We offer this seed in introducers packages only.** Pkt. (500 seeds) 45c.



Yes, the new All-Double Petunias are as large and fully double as the one above. After years of painstaking breeding, Charles Weddle, a graduate of Cornell's Floriculture and Plant Breeding Departments, has produced large, fully double Petunias in several different colors on vigorous free-flowering plants.

NEW ALL-DOUBLE PETUNIAS

The new double petunias are exceptionally beautiful annuals that every flower gardener will want to try. **We offer this seed in the introducers packages only.**

1361 Sonata. An outstanding pure white.

1362 Allegro. Medium to deep salmon—very popular.

1363 Minuet. Beautiful orchid-lavender.

1364 Nocturne. Deep midnight purple.

Above colors. Pkt. (125 seeds) \$1.00.

1360 Glorious Mixture. A formula mixture of all of the above colors that we feel is a real value. Pkt. (125 seeds) 90c; pkt. (500 seeds) \$2.00.

Single Fringed Petunia

1353 Theodosia. The largest flowered fringed Petunia. The color is a most attractive shade of rose with open gold throats. Pkt. (200 seeds) 25c; lg. pkt. (500 seeds) 50c.



Carmencita is a new Petunia that was so striking in our trials this past Summer that every one who saw it exclaimed about it—it is a deep scarlet-salmon.

SWEET PEAS

The delicate fragrance, delightful colors, and graceful daintiness of Sweet Peas have always made them favorites in the garden as vines for trellises or fences and for cutflowers. Now we have many excellent new varieties to offer you.

Sweet Peas should be sown just as early as possible. Dig trenches 18 inches deep as soon as the weather permits. Soak the seeds overnight in water and cover them lightly after planting. As the plants grow, rake in the soil about them. Unless deeply rooted, the plants cannot stand hot weather.



Few flowers have the fragrance and delicate beauty found in Sweet Peas.

All-Season Mixed Varieties

1500. A choice mixture of varieties from the Early, Spring and Summer Flowering classes to give you a long period of bloom. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; oz. 70c.

Summer-Flowering Varieties

Later than the Early Flowering varieties but are larger and have more vigorous vines.

1490 Special Summer Flowering Mixture. A fine blend of the colors listed below. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 35c.

1491 Capri. Light blue.

1492 Ambition. Rosy lavender.

1493 Floradale. Rich salmon pink.

1494 Gigantic. Large frilled, glistening white.

1495 Highlander. Large-flowered, clear lavender.

1496 Pinkie. Large, rose pink.

1497 Reflection. Clear mid-blue.

1498 Rubicund. Crimson scarlet.

1499 Maytime. Rich golden cerise.

Above colors—Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

C160 Summer Flowering Collection. One regular packet each of the 9 colors for 80c (saving of 55c.)

FLORALIFE

Cut flowers will last 5 to 10 days longer if placed in a solution of Floralife and water. Pkt. 10c.

Cuthbertson Sweet Peas

1505. This is the newest strain of sweet peas to be offered. They are very worthy of all the publicity they have had in garden magazines this past year for we found them to be extremely vigorous in vine growth, extra long stemmed and the color range very complete in our sweet pea trials. Try them—we know you will like them! Mixed Colors. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; oz. 60c.

Early Flowering Sweet Peas

These exceptionally large and long-stemmed flowers come into bloom outdoors 3 or 4 weeks earlier than the Spring or Summer flowering type. The two types planted at the same time will give a long season of cut flowers. The following are the best in their color classes.

1470 Special Early Flowering Mixture. A well-balanced blend of many of the fine colors listed below. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

1471 Bacchus. Rich red maroon with double standards.

1472 Bridesmaid. A sparkling shade of deep silvery pink.

1473 Sequoia. An enormous, rich golden cerise.

1474 Gardenia. A dense paper white.

1475 Cocquette. Coral pink with amber and salmon shadings.

1476 Treasure Island. Golden orange.

1477 Sparks. Bright orange scarlet.

1478 Tahoe. Mid-blue.

1479 Rhapsody. Rosy lavender.

1480 Princess Blue. A belladonna blue. Above colors—Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; oz. 60c.

SPECIAL OFFER

C156—One regular packet of each of above ten colors for 90c.

VERBENAS

The new strains of rich colored Verbenas are superior to the older, ordinary strains. Both the flowers and trusses are much larger and the plants are decidedly more vigorous. Partly trailing in habit, they lend themselves well to bedding. As cut flowers they are attractive when loosely arranged in low bowls and vases. Start inside March 20th or in the garden after danger of frost. Thin to 10 inches. Height 1 ft.

1526 Lavender Glory. Large lavender with medium sized creamy white eye, variable, 75% true to color.

1527 Luminosa. Luminous flame pink shading to salmon.

1528 Royale. Royal blue with a creamy yellow eye.

1529 Spectrum Red. Intense bright red, no eye.

1530 White. Large pure white.

Above colors—Pkt. 20c; lg. pkt. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c.

1525 Mixed Colors. A blend of above named varieties. Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 55c.

C165 Collection. One packet each of the 5 colors above for 75c (saving of 25c.)

ZINNIAS

The value of zinnias as garden and cut flowers cannot be stressed too highly. They are probably the easiest to grow and their long blooming season, together with a wide range of colors and flower forms make them extremely popular. They last for days when cut. Plant in full sun as they do not do well in shade. Start inside April 20th, or in the garden after danger of frost.

Dahlia Flowered Zinnias

Illustrated in color inside back cover

These zinnias are outstanding both for the exquisite form of their long-stemmed flowers resembling Giant Dahlias and for their wide range of colors. The individual blooms grow 4 to 5 inches across and 2 inches in depth. Thin to 18 inches. Height 2½-3 ft.

- 1541 **Canary Bird.** Rich canary yellow.
- 1542 **Crimson Monarch.** Deep crimson.
- 1543 **Dream.** An artistic tone of deep rosy lavender.
- 1544 **Exquisite.** Light rose with a deep rose center.
- 1545 **Golden Dawn.** Golden yellow.
- 1546 **Illumination.** Deep rose.
- 1547 **Oriole.** Attractive two-toned flowers, golden orange outer petals and a reddish orange center.
- 1548 **Polar Bear.** The best white zinnia.
Above colors—Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. 60c.
- 1540 **Mixed Colors.** A well-balanced blend of the varieties listed above. Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. 55c.

SPECIAL OFFER

C172. One regular packet of each of Dahlia Flowered Varieties listed above. Only 90c.

Pompon Zinnias

The small pompon-like flowers are among the most popular for cut flower use. Plants are dwarf, bushy and branching and heavily covered with double blooms, 1 to 1½ inches across. Useful as edgings to borders or taller growing zinnias. Will flower 8 weeks from planting until frost. Thin to 12 inches. Height 18 inches.

- 1561 **Canary Gem.** Canary yellow.
- 1562 **Crimson Gem.** Bright crimson.
- 1563 **Lilac Gem.** Distinct lavender lilac.
- 1564 **Purple Gem.**
- 1565 **Rosebud.** Rose pink.
- 1566 **White Gem.** Lovely pure white.
- 1567 **Dainty Gem.** Dainty bicolor rose.
Above colors—Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. 55c.
- 1560 **Mixed Colors.** From named varieties. Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. 55c.
- C180 **Collection.** One packet each of above seven varieties for 70c. (Saving 35c.)

Red Riding Hood

1559 **Zinnia gracillima.** One of the showiest zinnias. Neat, compact plants about 1½ foot high are covered with miniature deep scarlet flowers. Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. 50c.

Creeping Zinnia

1558 **Sanvitalia Procumbens.** A low creeping plant that blooms profusely all summer. The flowers resemble miniature yellow Zinnias with warm brown centers. Excellent for masses of brilliant yellows on banks or in rock gardens. Start inside April 21st or in the garden after danger of frost. Thin to 8 inches. Height 3 to 5 inches. Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. 50c.



In addition to testing new varieties on our own farms, we also visit other trial grounds to compare the performance of varieties under different growing conditions. The trial grounds above are at Pennsylvania State College.

Cut-And-Come-Again

The Cut-and-Come-Agains are between the Pompon and Dahlia Flowered in flower size and are becoming increasingly popular. They provide a wealth of cut flowers all through the summer; the more they are cut, the more they bloom.

- 1571 **Salmon Rose.** Clear salmon pink.
- 1570. **Sunshine Tints, Mixed.** Contains many rich pastel shades.
Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. 50c.

Crown O' Gold Zinnias

1555 **Pastel Tints.** Large well formed flowers in a color range of burnished red, yellow, old rose, cream and carmine. Each petal is overlaid at the base with deep golden yellow. Thin to 18 inches. Height 2½ to 3 ft. Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. 60c.

Mexican Zinnia

1557 **Haageana Double Mixed Colors.** The small flowered Mexican Zinnias have a charm all their own. The smaller flowers lend themselves to bedding and make a brilliant display and yet have stems long enough to make fine bouquets for small vases and bowls. The mixture contains many attractive colors in variegated mahogany, red, orange, yellow, and cream. Thin to 12 inches. Height 15 to 18 inches. Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. 60c.

Fantasy Zinnias

A fascinating mass of twisted petals which give a shaggy chrysanthemum appearance. Flowers are double and medium sized. Thin to 14 inches. Height 2 ft.

- 1552 **Finest Mixed Colors.** A bright colorful mixture.
Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. 60c.
- 1553 **Star Dust.** Deep golden yellow.
- 1554 **Wildfire.** A dazzling scarlet.
Above Colors—Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. 60c.



A beautiful garden of Perennials like the one above enhances any home. Well planned plantings of Perennials supplemented with easy to grow Annuals give one a show of color from Spring until Fall. This picture was taken at the home of Mrs. Alfred G. Lewis, White Springs Farms, Geneva, N. Y.

Robson's Perennials

Perennials are those accommodating plants that when once planted come up year after year. They do require some care and frequent dividing and replanting.

In the small perennial border it is often impossible to have a large enough variety of perennials to keep the garden gay with color, because perennials have their period of bloom. Therefore, it is wise to have a definite spot where annuals can be raised and moved to the perennial border to supplement the color display.

Growing your own perennials from seed is an enjoyable and economical pastime.

COLUMBINE

(*Aquilegia*)

The beautiful long-spurred Columbine have many advantages. They are easily raised, grow well in shady places, and have attractive foliage that is an asset when the plant is not in bloom. Distance apart, 1 ft.

1013 Long-Spurred Hybrids. This is an especially fine strain of long-spurred Columbine containing many new and unique colors. Pkt. 25c; lg. pkt. 50c.

COREOPSIS

1130 Double Sunburst. Coreopsis is one of the most popular hardy yellow flowers. The plants make a clump 2½ ft. high, with large, fully double, clear golden yellow blooms. It remains in flower for several months and is very useful as a cut flower. Distance apart, 18 inches. Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 25c.

GAILLARDIA

1196 Blanket Flower, Superba. One of the most useful perennials because of its long blooming habits. The large flowers are yellow and red or orange and red, and are produced from May to frost above gray-green foliage. They are prized as cut flowers and for this purpose should be cut when the flowers are slightly cup-shaped before the petals have opened fully. The plants grow to about 2 feet and are benefitted by the support of twiggy branches stuck in the soil around them. They endure drought. Distance apart 1 ft. Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 25c.

FORGET-ME-NOTS

(*Myosotis*)

1311 Royal Blue. The dainty dark blue flowers of Forget-me-nots are favorites with many gardeners for early spring bloom. Plants are dwarf, growing 2 to 10 inches high and the flowers are borne in clusters. They are not reliably hardy except when given a mulch for winter protection. Very effective combined with tulips, daffodils, pansies, or naturalized under trees and shrubs. Pkt. 25c; lg. pkt. 50c.

FOXGLOVE

(*Digitalis*)

1175 Shirley Giant Hybrids. Developed in England, the giant, 4 foot Shirley hybrids are of extraordinary size and vigor. The large drooping flowers which are clustered closely along the flower spikes range in color from white to dark rose and purple and are spotted with crimson and maroon. They are among the first flowers of the spring. After the ground has frozen in the fall apply a light mulch around the roots for winter protection. Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. 75c.

GEUM

1200 Mrs. Bradshaw. This variety is the most popular one to grow. It has intense scarlet flowers from 1½ to 3 inches in diameter with large, wavy petals. The Geum is an excellent cut flower but should be put in water immediately after cutting as it wilts readily. They are also useful in rock gardens. Height 18 inches. Distance apart, 1 ft. Pkt. 20c; lg. pkt. 40c.

GYPSOPHILA

1217 Single, Hardy Baby's Breath. Baby's Breath is one of the daintiest of the old fashioned flowers. The flowers themselves are tiny, white or bluish white and the plants are covered with blossoms during June and July. The plants grow from 2 feet to 3 feet tall. Excellent as a cut flower, especially when combined in bouquets or decorations with other flowers which do not have much foliage. Distance apart, 3 ft. Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 25c.

HOLLYHOCK

Chater's Double Varieties. The stately, towering hollyhocks add beauty wherever they are grown. In single plants or in masses against walls or buildings, in groups at the back or rear of the perennial border, interspersed with low shrubbery or in bold masses along drives or walks, they are alike effective. The double types are not hardy perennials and should be started every summer for bloom the next year.

1230 Mixed Colors. A fine blend of shades of pinks, reds, yellow and white. Pkt. 20c; lg. pkt. 40c.

1232 Newport Pink. A true pink.

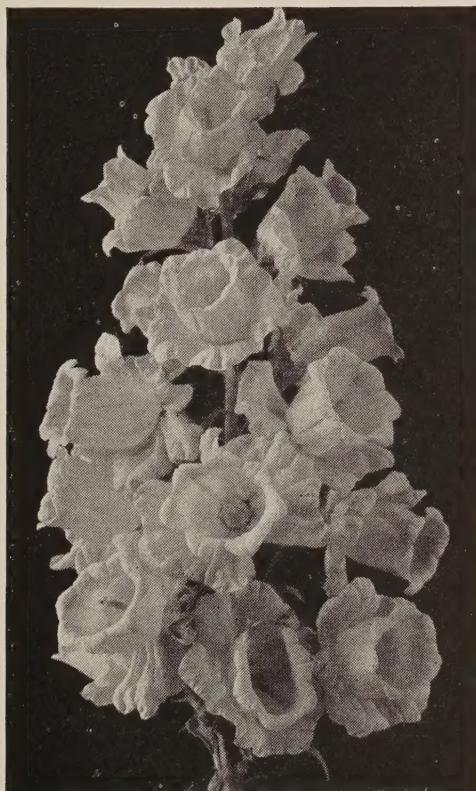
1233 Sulphur Yellow.

1234 White. Pure white.

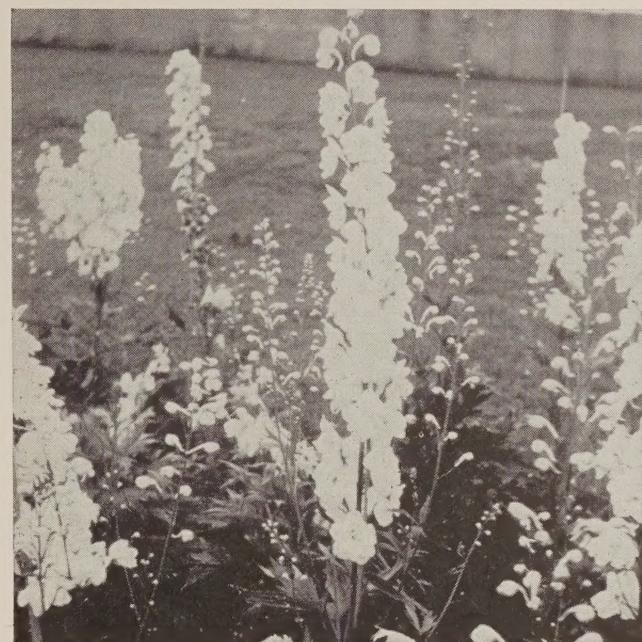
Above Colors. Pkt. 20c; lg. pkt. 40c.

CANTERBURY BELLS

1080 Cup and Saucer, Mixed Colors. The large cup and saucer like flowers of Canterbury Bells in beautiful shades of white, pink, blue and deep purple are very showy. The plants are biennials (require two years to bloom after which they die) and grow 2 ft. tall. Protect them with a winter mulch of leaves or straw around the roots; do not cover the crowns. Distance apart, 1 ft. Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.



Cup and Saucer Canterbury Bells are in the opinion of many gardeners the best Biennial. They are very showy in the mixed border.



Pacific Giant Delphiniums are definitely superior to other strains.

DELPHINIUM

The tall stately spikes of Delphinium add a massive touch to the garden and are natural companions to the Madonna Lily, Coreopsis, Shasta Daisy, and other perennials. Distance apart, 18 inches.

1155 Pacific Giants. An outstanding strain originated on the Pacific Coast. The huge double flowers are $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and beautifully spaced on well-balanced spikes. The colors are beautiful shades of blue, lavender, violet and white. Excellent for cutting. Height 5 ft. Pkt. 60c; lg. pkt. \$1.10.

1158 Belladonna Improved. This is the finest strain of Belladonna available. The flowers are large and well spaced on longer spikes than are found in strains generally offered. The clear turquoise-blue flowers are bright and the plants upright and vigorous, making them better for cutflowers. Height 4 ft. Pkt. 25c; lg. pkt. 50c.

LINUM

Blue Flax

1257 Perenne. Beautiful light blue flowers from May to August on plants 18 to 24 inches tall. Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 25c.

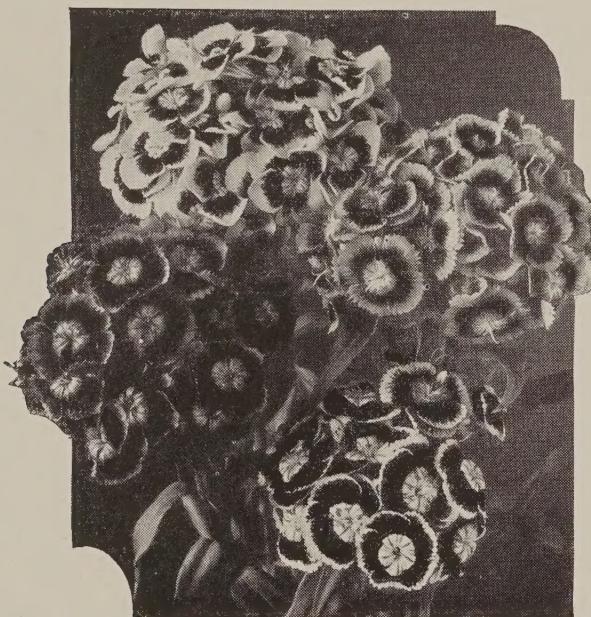
MATRICARIA

Feverfew

1290 Ball's Double White. This is an improved form of the herb garden Feverfew or Chamomile, the leaves of which were often used in making a medicinal tonic. The plants are heavily covered with white flowers in July and August. Height $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Distance apart, 10 inches. Pkt. 20c; lg. pkt. 40c.

LUPINS

1268 Russell Hybrids. The new Russell Lupins are always admired for the beauty and rich colorings of their stately blooms. Unfortunately, lupins will not grow well in regions where the summers are hot and dry; they need a cool, moist atmosphere as is found in some sections along the Great Lakes or the New England seacoast. As the lupins belong to the legume family, they will benefit from inoculation of the seed at planting time with a prepared culture of nitrogen-fixing bacteria. (See page 47). Distance apart, 12-24 inches. **Finest mixed colors:** Pkt. 20c; lg. pkt. 40c.



Sweet William is an old-time favorite that is indispensable in the Perennial garden.

SWEET WILLIAM

Always popular, Sweet William is beautiful when in bloom. The flower heads are large and composed of numerous good-sized individual blooms in combinations of pink, red and white. Plants grow 1 to 1½ feet tall and are best treated as biennials. Distance apart, 9 inches.

1516 Newport Pink. A beautiful salmon pink color that blends well in the perennial border.

1517 Dark Crimson. A very dark shade that provides good contrast.

1518 Scarlet Beauty. A bright scarlet. Above varieties. Pkt. 20c; lg. pkt. 40c.

C185 Collection. One packet of each of above for 40c (Saving of 20c.)

1515 Choice Mixed Colors. A blend of many fine colors. Pkt. 20c; lg. pkt. 40c.

SCABIOSA

1430 Caucasica House's Hybrids. One of the best hardy perennials. The flowers are similar to the annual types except that the perennials have shorter florets at the center. The plants grow 2 to 3 feet tall and bloom from June to September in colors ranging from dark blue to lavender. Stems are exceedingly long and excellent for cutting. Distance apart, 1 ft. Pkt. 25c; lg. pkt. 50c.

SHASTA DAISY

1115 Alaska. Increasingly popular, the large white Shasta Daisy is beautiful in the garden. It combines well with blue delphinium and is very satisfactory as a cut flower. Give the plants a light mulch of straw for winter protection. Height 2 ft. Distance apart, 1 ft. Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 25c.

PYRETHRUM

Painted Daisy

1400 Single Mixed Colors. This form of daisy is excellent for early summer flowers in the garden and for bouquets in the house. The flowers are bright crimson, pink and white, and are borne on long stems. Plants grow 2 feet tall. Distance apart 1 ft. Pkt. 25c; lg. pkt. 50c.

POPPIES

1385 ICELAND POPPIES (Giant Kelmscott Strain). The flowers of this new strain are larger than we have ever seen on any other variety of Iceland Poppy, often measuring as much as three inches across. Although the petals are of heavier texture they have the same delicate waxy appearance. The stems are longer and so much stiffer they tend to hold the flowers more upright, even after cutting. The color range is from deep scarlet through the delicate pinks and buffs to pure white. Height 14 inches. Distance apart, 1 ft. Pkt. 25c; lg. pkt. 50c.

Illustrated in color on next page.

1390 ORIENTAL POPPIES. Mixed colors. In June the large 9 to 10 inch blooms of oriental poppies in shades of red and scarlet are very striking. While in bloom they require ample room, 15 to 18 inches apart. Annuals can be planted between the poppies in order to carry on a succession of bloom after the plants have become dormant. Height 3 ft. Pkt. 25c; lg. pkt. 50c.

BLUE BEDDER SALVIA

1415 Mealy Cup Sage. There are few flowers that bloom over as long a period as does Mealy Cup Sage—from August until after first frosts. The flowers are a soft, lavender-blue color and are borne on slender graceful spikes. The plants are 3 feet tall; the stems are held erect and are excellent for cutting. Although a true perennial it is often treated as an annual as it is not hardy if winters are extremely severe. Distance apart, 10 inches. Pkt. 25c; lg. pkt. 50c.

WALLFLOWER

1111 Chieranthus Allioni. Flowers are vivid bright orange on long spikes similar to the single stocks. Frequently it blooms so heavily that it exhausts itself. It is biennial in nature and is a splendid flower for the perennial border, the rock garden or for cutflowers. Wallflowers can be planted where they are to flower when the soil can be worked and they will usually bloom the first season. Height 1 ft. Distance apart, 1 ft. Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 25c.



Pyrethrum or Painted Daisies are one of the most satisfactory Perennials for early Summer flowers.

25th ANNIVERSARY FLOWER SPECIALTIES



NASTURTIUM

1319—Golden Gleam. Ever popular plants, blooming heavily in ordinary, well-drained garden soil. Flowers are a beautiful rich golden yellow and are sweet-scented. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 45c.



PETUNIA

1351—Giants of California. Mixed Colors. Our strain of giant ruffled Petunias is truly a specialty. It is made up of a careful blending of light and dark colors. Flowers are large, heavily ruffled, with deep throats and rich veining. Pkt. (200 seeds) 25c; lg. pkt. (500 seeds) 50c.

For other Petunias see page 59.



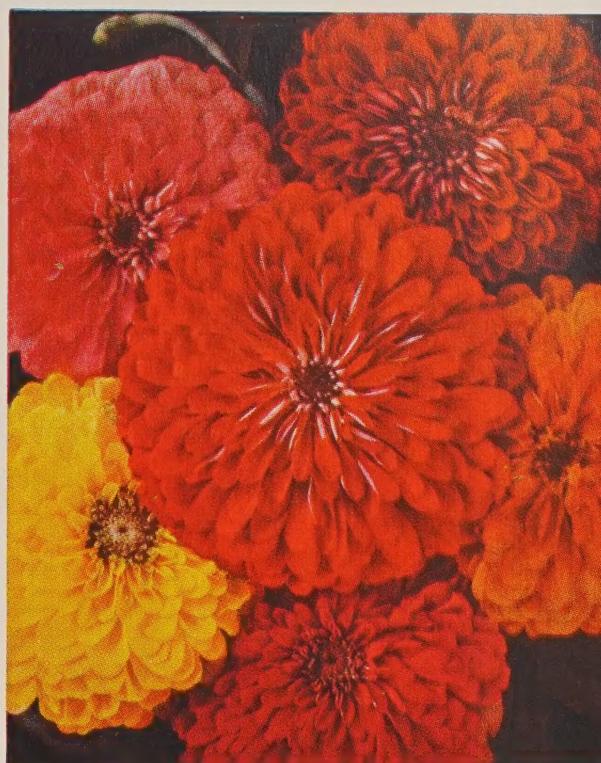
ICELAND POPPY

1385—Mixed Colors. A perennial that flowers the first year if sown early. They furnish ideal cut flowers when picked while in bud. Pkt. 25c; lg. pkt. 50c.



SUNFLOWER

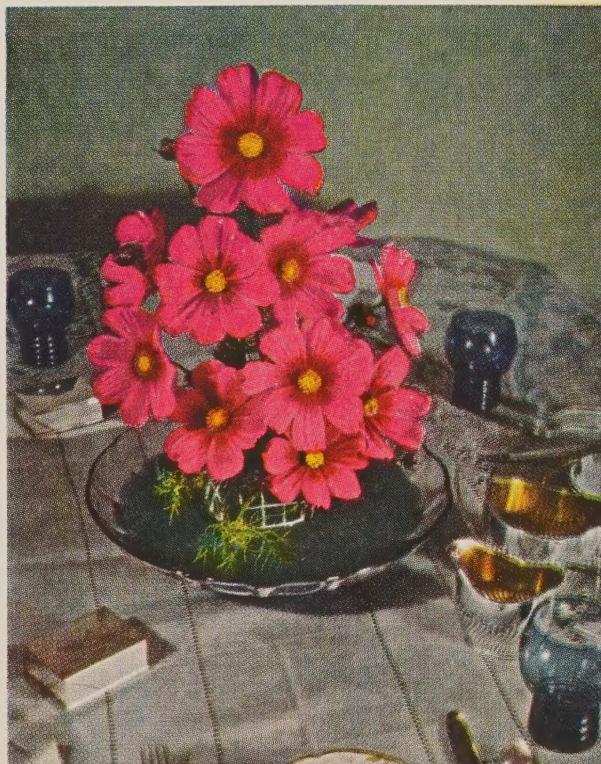
1535—Sungold. A favorite tall annual with us for years; plants grow 4 to 5 feet tall and produce an abundance of bloom. Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.



ZINNIA DAHLIA FLOWERED

1540—Mixed Colors. These Zinnias are outstanding both for the exquisite form of their long-stemmed flowers, which resemble giant dahlias, and for the lovely shades included in their range of color. Pkt. 15c; lg. pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 55c.

For many more Zinnias see page 61.



COSMOS RADIANCE

1140—An introduction for the 1948 season that has proved immensely popular because it will grow well almost anywhere, and repays a minimum of care with a profusion of large, long-stemmed flowers well suited for cutting. Pkt. 25c; lg. pkt. 50c.



Orson Robson started cabbage breeding while still in Cornell, under the late Dr. Myers, nearly 30 years ago. His latest creation is Seneca Danish Ballhead - a strain far superior to all others. See page 12.